The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 41.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE CIRCULATION QUESTION.

The anxiety of certain journals to strike at the GAZETTE has been frequently noticed in these columns. Their reputation, in several important particulars, is so badly flavored, that in order to secure advertising business they keep up a howl over the question of circulation. It would be an amusing revelation, were we to give to the public some of the tricks resorted to by flashy papers to arrange for a seeming circulation which does not *bona fidely* exist. It will be remembered that a few months since the *Leader* accused the *Dispatch* of taking its business from one Alderman and giving it to another, because the first insisted on knowing that the figures were in the affidavit before it was sworn to. In return the *Dispatch* accused the *Leader* of faulty figuring, by means of which its circulation was made to appear largely in excess of what it really was. So, too, the amount of circulation on *given days* is sometimes sworn to, those days including the weekly circulation. There is so much trickiness in the business that reputable papers, the country over, refuse to be drawn into the controversy. By resorting to the tactics of our competitors, we could readily make an affidavit, putting our daily circulation at from 20,000 to 25,000 copies, and speak the truth. But we have never yet found it necessary to resort to that kind of business.

The animosity of the papers referred to crops out in the declaration that Mr. Reed, one of the proprietors of the GAZETTE, refused to state the circulation of this paper, while a witness in the Bayne-Schamberg libel suit. This statement is entirely and absolutely false. The gentleman named was not asked the amount of circulation of the GAZETTE. He was asked *where* it circulated and answered the question clearly and fully. Mr. Thomas M. Marshall, the attorney who conducted the examination, will bear testimony on this point. A few weeks since, Mr. Fleming, another of the proprietors of the GAZETTE, was asked, while a witness in the Mailey libel suit against this paper, the amount of its circulation,—and answered, "from 10,000 to 15,000, more or less." This statement covers the ever varying amount of circulation.

The vindictiveness of one of the papers referred to leads it to suggest that advertisers ask certain questions when asked to insert their favors in our columns. We have not the slightest objection to this, but would broaden the inquiries, especially when the *Dispatch* is considered. We suggest that its applicants for advertising be asked who its proprietors are, and what characters they sustain in the community; *where* the *Dispatch* circulates,—whether among the reputable portion of the people, or among brothels and saloons; what interests it seeks to subserve,—whether those of the public at large, or certain other narrow and *infallible* interests for which many have little sympathy. These question sare just as pertinent as those it suggests. In the meantime, we will state that the advertising columns of the GAZETTE and its favor among the people afford the best evidence that the public knows where to place its advertising to secure large returns. The GAZETTE has never yet been compelled to force merchants, by threats of abuse, to advertise in its columns.

So much for the DAILY GAZETTE.

And now, since we are on the subject, a word or two in reference to the WEEKLY GAZETTE might be appropriate. Concerning this, as well as the Daily, we have never indulged in any boasting, and only refer to the matter now to state a few plain facts. The WEEKLY GAZETTE—about which some of the flashy journals referred to have lied, as they have about the Daily —*has double the circulation* of any secular weekly paper published in the city, five times that of the *Leader* or *Dispatch* in Allegheny county, and more than *three* times the circulation of the boastful *Dispatch* outside the county. A few figures will clearly establish this point. It is generally known that new postal arrangements went into effect on the first of January of this year, whereby all papers sent out of the county, prepay postage. The bundles of papers are weighed and the postage charged accordingly. The weight thus shows exactly the circulation. This weighing is done at the Postoffice by the regular employes there, and a record kept of the weight and the postage. From this record we have taken the following figures for one week:

GAZETTE,	No. of lbs.	634
Dispatch,	" " "	185
Commercial,	" " "	221
Post,	" " "	342

[The circulation of the *Dollar Leader*, outside the county, is so small that its weight is not taken into consideration.]

By this showing the GAZETTE's circulation is more than treble that of the *Dispatch*; but when the figures are thoroughly understood, the *Dispatch* falls behind even worse than that. In making the comparison, it should be borne in mind, that the *Dispatch* weekly is printed on paper that is five pounds heavier to the ream than that of the GAZETTE. In other words, 45 pounds of the paper used by the GAZETTE contains as many sheets as there are in 50 pounds of the paper used by the *Dispatch*. This makes the *Dispatch* circulation really still less compared with the GAZETTE, than even its small figures would seem to indicate.

These are figures that do not need to be bolstered up by "affidavits" from interested parties, and are not susceptible of manipulation. They represent the relative circulation of the papers named, and would be full of suggestive meaning along side the touching "affidavits" of the *Dispatch* folks. They do not represent one single spurt of "extra" circulation put on for effect, but are the lowest average for the GAZETTE, as the books of the Postoffice, since the record of weight began, will emphatically show.

The false assertions of flash papers, which depend upon "sensations" for ephemeral circulation. For ourselves, we repeat that the circulation of both the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE is *bona fide*, and needs no "extra" spurts at stated intervals to keep it up.

The Death of Alice Martin.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the jury in the Bridgeport abortion case met again, and after examining one or two witnesses and consulting together for several hours, rendered the following verdict:

We, the undersigned jurors, empanneled and sworn on the 12th day of February, 1875, in the township of Pease, by John Crooks, a Justice of the Peace, acting as Coroner for the time being, to inquire, and return true presentment in what manner, and by whom, Alice Martin came to her death, after having heard the evidence, and examined the body, we do find that the deceased came to her death by an abortion performed at Steubenville, Ohio, by some person or persons to the jury unknown, while the deceased was visiting at the house of Mrs. Ann Wiggins, in said city.

A. J. BAGGS,
JAMES CLARK,
B. C. CRANSTON,
W. HOLLISTER,
GEO. GIFFIN,
WM. ALEXANDER.

Mrs. Wiggins and daughter, and Mrs. Dickey left Bridgeport on the 11 o'clock train yesterday morning for Steubenville. At the depot, previous to their departure, the ladies were apparently in the highest spirits, as they laughed and talked in a manner which attracted considerable attention.

The citizens of Bridgeport, as remarked by us yesterday, anticipated the verdict given above. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the result of the investigation, and the manner in which it was conducted. Whether or not the friends of the unfortunate young lady will undertake to bring the guilty parties to justice we are not at present advised.

—The straw goods house of Vyse & Co., of New York, has suspended. The indebtedness is placed at about one million dollars.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Continuation of Tilton's Testimony.

A Juryman Faints in the Court Room.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1875.

Theodore Tilton resumed his place in the witness chair this morning when the Court was opened, and his re-direct examination was continued by ex-Judge Fullerton. The Court admonished the audience to preserve order hereafter and neither express approbations or disapproval. All the parties to the suit were in Court.

The witness continued: I cannot fix the precise date of the chance interview between Mrs. Tilton and myself, when Bessie Turner was present, and heard the whole story, but I think it was after her return from Marietta.

Mr. Evarts objected to this answer, on the ground that nothing about this matter had been called forth by any question to the witness in the cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton contended that this matter had been brought out by the other side, and Mr. Evarts replied that it was not elicited by a direct question, but was volunteered by the witness, for which counsel entered a disclaimer.

Mr. Beach argued that Mr. Evarts had put the question in relation to the persons to whom the witness had told the whole story.

The Court decided that the question was in proper order.

Witness then resumed: I think it was on the afternoon of the day that Mrs. Tilton returned from Marietta, Ohio, that this conversation took place.

The witness was asked what the whole story was.

Mr. Evarts objected, and Judge Neilson said he would rule it out.

Judge Fullerton argued at length against its being ruled out, but the Judge adhered to his decision. Witness then testified: The suggestion of Mr. Beecher's visit to Mrs. Tilton after the writing of the letter of confession came from Beecher.

An argument then ensued between counsel as to the right of witness to explain the seeming inconsistency between this latter answer and the answer given in his cross-examination, when he said "You can go to the house and see Elizabeth, as it is only a few steps." Witness was allowed to explain that he made the latter remark after Beecher's proposition to visit Mrs. Tilton. The witness continued: My wife told Mrs. Morse, and she was almost wild about it.

Mr. Evarts objected to this answer, but the Court ruled that it might stand on the record.

The witness said: I considered the seven thousand dollars I received from Mr. Bowen for my contract to be my just due. Mrs. Woodhull was a broker in Wall street and kept an office like other brokers. I know the contents of the letter Catherine Gaunt letter were communicated by another person than myself. I understand by

The Commune in France.

after France was disturbed and the fall of the Government, parties were endeavoring to establish a local self-government, which was communism, but to transplant the French system of republicanism here it would be called despotism I knew that Roussel was not concerned in the death of the Archbishop of Paris, and that he used every means to prevent it. The object of this procession in New York was to appropriately testify to the regard in which young Roussel was held by all lovers of civil liberty. It was my wife who suggested that the little school girl should be taken to Winsted, Connecticut. She was a member of my family and a protege of my wife. She had come to our house in ill health, but had recovered, when my wife proposed that I should take her with me. I should say her age was about sixteen or seventeen. She never indulged in riotous living, but lived in the style which a man of my means could assume. Before

The Founding of the "Golden Age"

I went with Mr. Woodruff to see Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, and Mr. Woodruff told him about the proposed establishment of the *Golden Age*. A long conversation took place between them. Mr. Schultz asked if Beecher was going to take part in the project and I said I thought he was, but I gave Schultz to understand that I would be under compliment to Beecher. When I made all

My Visits to Mrs. Woodhull's

her husband was always present. My object in going through her house was at her request, as she stated parties had set a story afloat with regard to the fit repute of her house, and she wanted me to see that it was not so. Mrs. Woodhull's demeanor on the occasion of my visits to her was that of a lady, and her husband acted like a perfect gentleman. I refused to sign the original tripartite agreement as a trust. I was and became acquainted with its contents. My wife went to Monticello in 1869 after the birth of the child. I remember

Catherine Cary,

who was on the stand yesterday, and recognized her as a former servant of Mrs. Tilton's. I do not know whether she went with Mrs. Tilton to Monticello or not.

Mr. Fullerton offered two letters in evidence, written by Mrs. Tilton from Monticello to her husband in 1869, to fix the date of her sojourn there.

Mr. Evarts objected to the introduction of these letters, and argument ensued, which was interrupted by the usual recess.

After the recess the proceedings did not open until twenty minutes after the hour of reassembling, and the argument which was interrupted by the recess was continued by Mr. Beach. He contended that the other side having given evidence in part of the same nature, that he and his associates could adduce other proofs of this evidence. In support of his argument Mr. Beach quoted numerous authorities. He said the other side opened this question, and that they should therefore abide the consequences. He submitted that as a matter of right this evidence was admissable, and it was the duty of the Court to permit the offering of this evidence.

Mr. Evarts replied that the only letter they had put in evidence since the suspension or disclosure was the Catherine Gaunt letter.

After some further argument Judge Neilson asked if the prosecutor found any other letter which had been put in later than the Catherine Gaunt letter.

Mr. Fullerton replied that he found one, but that since the event there had been several. He replied that the letter referred to by them and offered in evidence was written from the same place as the Catharine Gaunt letter, and three days after. The other letter, he said, had no date, but they supposed it was written in December, 1872.

Judge Neilson decided that the letters on a collateral branch as showing the state of the household.

Mr. Fullerton read one of the letters, dated July 4th, 1871, written from Mrs. Tilton to her husband.

The witness was shown another letter, which he identified as being sent to him by Mrs. Tilton. It was dated December 28, 1872.

The Court ruled out the letter, on the ground that it did not disclose the condition of the household.

This concluded the re-direct examination of witness. His re-cross-examination was then begun by Mr. Evarts.

Re-Cross-Examination.

The witness testified: I never wrote and delivered a lecture on my lecturing tour in the West on "Divorce and Marriage." I made out a note on the subject and delivered a lecture on it where I was asked to do so. I delivered this lecture to the students in Cornell University by request, and also before a seminary at Bloomington, Indiana. I never told my hearers in that lecture to follow the laws of nature or denounced the interference of the Church. I never said in that lecture that if I had my way I would crush the Church and the State, or that it would be the duty of the State to regulate prostitution. As an early principles of morality. The signs and tokens of

My Old Vices

have been always with me, and I have never been able to throw them off. Every one of those letters written by me shows how far I fell below the standard of conduct fixed for a man by God. The payment of the $7,000 had nothing to do with the signing of the tripartite agreement. It was paid two days before the signing of that document (showing a check.) This is the one I received. It is dated April 4th.

Mr. Evarts read the check, and offered it in evidence.

The witness resumed: Mr. Bowen owed me the $7,000, and paid it to me because he owed it, and for no other reason. Mr. Bowen had no justifiable cause for dismissing me from his employment. It was on my own prompting that I saw Mr. Bowen with relation to the stories against me on December 26th. The commune came to an end after a very short time. It was finished a long time before this procession in which I took part. The young lady who went to Winsted with me was a mere school-girl, about sixteen or seventeen years of age. She was a friend and companion of my daughter Florence's. She was a fair-sized girl, neither large nor small. When I said I visited Mrs. Woodhull and her husband was present, by her husband I mean Col. Blood. In the closet where

Mr. Beecher's Photographs

were found there were no portraits of any other person. I never sent any portraits to my wife after she left that belonged to her. I never saw any photographs of Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Storrs or Mr. Greeley in her possession. I never gave these photographs of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton. I never had any considerable number of photographs of Mr. Beecher which I distributed to other persons. I do not know how long the things were in the closet which I found there. I did not know of Beecher giving Mrs. Tilton any books except "Life Thoughts" and "Norwood." The pile of books I found there were inscribed by Beecher, and were copies of his publications. I was not aware that Beecher was in the habit of distributing his books among his parishioners. I am not aware that he showed such courtesies to them, as he seldom visited them or attended their funerals. I am not aware that these books lay on the table until they were put in the closet when my wife was making arrangements to take boarders. I never received the key of this closet from my wife, nor had it sent to me at the time of my illness. I was usually around the house. We had always flowers in the house sometimes, ordered by me or Mrs. Tilton. I knew of Mr. Beecher bringing some flowers there. I do not recall any gentlemen calling on my wife while she was ill and being in her room. I never heard of Mr. Beecher being in my wife's bedroom when she was ill until I heard it testified to yesterday. I have no recollection of Mr. Bates being in my wife's room on the 27th of June when she was recovering from her confinement, or of his being there on the following Sunday and of going with him to Coney Island in the evening.

Mr. Shearman here read two letters from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, one dated August 15, 1869, and the other September 4th, 1870, respectively.

The witness continued: I do not remember how soon after the writing of this latter letter Mrs. Tilton returned to Brooklyn.

Mr. Evarts stated that his re-cross-examination would close here.

One of the jurors was observed to be faint and sick at this point. The windows of the Court were thrown open, and he was given a glass of water. The hour of adjournment having arrived, he was sent home in charge of two Court officers, and the proceedings for the day were brought to a close.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1875.

A Large Claim Paid.

The awarding in gold of over $197,000, made by the British and American Mixed Commission to Augustine R. McDonald, a subject of Great Britain, but for some years a resident of Louisville, has been paid by our Government. This claim was brought for losses sustained in the burning of cotton during the late civil war, and was the second largest claim adjudicated by the late Commission. The claim was originally for $2,000,000. Five hundred witnesses were examined, and the testimony covers six thousand pages of the record of the Commission.

Political Outrages in Alabama.

The select committee appointed to investigate the alleged political outrages in Alabama met to-day, and by a majority vote directed the chairman, Gen. Coburn, to report to the House the bill which was recently endorsed by the Republican caucus. Messrs. Buckner and Luttrell, two Democratic members, protested against making this bill the report of the committee, and insisted that they should first endeavor to agree upon a report concerning the special subject of their investigation. Their votes were overruled by those of Messrs. Coburn, Albright and Cannon, and the bill will shortly be reported.

Illegal Immigration.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day agreed to report a bill supplementary to the acts in relation to immigration, which seeks to prevent the importation of women from any country for lewd and immoral purposes, the violation of the law to be visited with severe penalties.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Election of John Mitchell.

LONDON, February 17.—The electors of Tipperary have adopted a resolution declaring that in the event of John Mitchell's election being annulled, they would again return him to Parliament. It is reported that Mitchell will refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and the Home Rule members of Parliament will refuse to support him because the policy he proposes is different from theirs.

Mitchell declares that he will run again for Parliament in the County of Tipperary if his election is annulled. Should he be defeated in this, he will continue the contest at any place where a Parliamentary election is to be held. He is most enthusiastically received by the people of Tipperary.

The Polar Expedition.

LONDON, February 17.—Mr. E. J. Reed, late Naval Constructor, will move in the House of Commons that the Admiralty be instructed to postpone for one year the Polar expedition now organizing, with a view that the Austrian and other Governments may co-operate.

CUBA.

Spanish Troops Defeated.

HAVANA, February 17.—On the 8th inst. a Spanish column, numbering 365, was attacked by 400 insurgents, commanded by Gonzalez near Manzanillo. The fighting was desperate on both sides. The Spaniards retreated after a loss of 150 killed, wounded and missing.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 17.—In the Senate bills were introduced to require co-partnerships to file a certificate of the names of the parties with the County Recorders, to give Justices jurisdiction in steamboat claim cases, where the amount involved does not exceed $300; to prevent municipal corporations from prohibiting the sale of ale, wine, beer and porter; to authorize the stockholders in railroad and mining companies to vote at their meetings by proxy; to amend various laws affecting the judiciary so as to facilitate the transaction of business before the Supreme Court.

In the House, the following bills were passed: To allow assessments exceeding five per cent. for street improvements, the same to be paid in installments upon the application of two-thirds of the property owners, and to prevent the killing of fish by concussion on ice.

In the House this afternoon bills were introduced to allow inmates of prisons and reformatories to choose their own spiritual advisers; to allow manufacturing companies to borrow any amount of money not exceeding their capital stock, at legal rates of interest; to provide that all transfers of mortgages and assignments shall be recorded within sixty days after making the same. A resolution was adopted asking Congress to grant pensions to disabled soldiers from the date of discharge; also requesting the granting of pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war. A resolution for enlarging the Miami and Erie canal was introduced and laid on the table.

WEST VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., February 17.—The Governor has agreed not to veto the Capital bill, and in five days it will become a law. On the adjournment of the Legislature the Governor proceeds to Wheeling to make arrangements to remove the Capital. The joint ballot resulted—Allen T. Caperton, 35; Judge Moore, 25; Price, 19. The members then began changing votes, and the result then stood: Caperton, 68; Berkshire, 14—the Republicans voting for Berkshire. There is great excitement. Caperton is an able and honorable man, and his election will be a great help in pacifying the Charlestonians for the loss of the Capital.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Refuse to Allow Cars of the B. & O. R. R. Co. to Run Over Its Line—Reduction in Fares from New York to the West.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company refuse to allow the Baltimore & Ohio cars to run over its line between Philadelphia and New York, and it is stated that instructions have been given to its employes to take no freights and issue no tickets from the latter place to points on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and to honor no through tickets issued by that company.

NEW YORK, February 17.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to-day reduced fares from here to Western points, as follows: Chicago, $16.25; Cincinnati, $16.25; St. Louis, $21.25; Louisville, $18.25.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 18, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the lower lake region, Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, lower temperature, westerly winds and generally clear weather, except possibly local snows in New York.

Explosion of a Gasometer.

DES MOINES, Iowa, February 17.—At 12:45 to-night a large gasometer of the Des Moines gas works exploded. In a few minutes the whole works were on fire, and are now burning. It is probable the building will be totally consumed. One man is missing, and it is feared he was killed and covered by debris. The Fire Department is working with all possible energy.

The Election in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—James L. Marshall, Democrat, was elected yesterday to fill the vacancy in the State Legislature caused by the death of Wm. H. Fagan. The Select and Common Councils are Republican.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Heated Discussion in the House on the Bill to Repeal the Local Option Law.

A Bill to Provide for the Establishment of New Counties.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Pa., February 17, 1875.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. NEWMYER—A supplement to the game laws, prohibiting the killing of rabbits between January 1st and October 1st, and prohibiting the catching of hares or rabbits with ferrets.

By Mr. NEWMYER—For the more certain and equitable valuation of real estate in cities of the third class in the State.

Bills Favorably Reported.

Relative to the pavement of streets in cities, and providing the manner of payment therefor.

Authorizing President Judges to appoint reporters, and fixing the compensation at $6 a day.

Relating to bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Deputy Mayors or Aldermen.

Relating to the punishment of persons for writing threatening letters.

To authorize State banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing National banks under the provisions of the several acts of Congress.

Bills Passed Finally.

To provide a remedy for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels and the custody thereof.

To authorize changes of venue in criminal cases.

To validate certain conveyances made by married women.

To provide for erecting watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads of the Commonwealth.

To reimburse A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans School at Uniontown, Fayette county, for clothing and funeral expenses of soldiers' orphans.

Relating to official acts of foreign Notaries Public.

Declaratory of the intent and meaning of the fourth section of the act to repeal the act to lay out and make a State road in Clearfield county, and to regulate the application of taxes on lands therein named, approved April 10th, 1873.

Enabling Sheriffs to re-arrange old jury wheels.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Salaries of County Treasurers.

Mr. HAYS moved to reconsider the vote by which the House negatived on first reading House bill No. 64, entitled "An act to provide for appeals in cases where County Commissioners and Auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of County Treasurers."

The motion was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 69.

The bill was then ordered to take its place on the calendar.

New Counties.

The following bill was read the first time: "An act to provide for the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth."

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Mr. Smith, of Chester, in the chair. Several amendments were adopted.

Mr. ALLEN offered an amendment submitting the question of dividing counties and changing county seats to the people of the respective residing in all counties interested in the matter, and fixing the time for voting for the same, at either the general or the municipal elections.

After extended remarks by Messrs. Christy, Reighard, Fincher, Mitchell, Plummer, Gorman and Gunster, the committee rose, with leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 P. M.

On motion of Mr. TALLEY, further consideration of the act establishing new counties in the Commonwealth was postponed until next Tuesday at 7½ A. M.

Original Resolutions.

Mr. REIGHARD moved that the rules be suspended, and the resolution offered by him on Monday night in reference to the time of offering original resolutions be taken up.

The yeas and nays were demanded. The vote stood: Yeas 123, nays 46—two-thirds voting affirmatively. The resolution was passed.

Bills on First Reading.

An act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens and mortgages.

An act to regulate the amount of toll and other charges that shall be collected by boom companies within the Commonwealth.

An act to repeal the act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting liceuses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Mr. CHRISTY raised a point of order that the bill is improperly upon the calendar, and cannot come before the House at this time.

An angry and heated discussion followed between the local optionists and friends of the bill, in which Messrs. Long, Christy, Wolfe, Piper, Talley, Gehr, Huhn, Morgan and Stewart (Lawrence) took part.

Pending the point of the bill filibustered and moved an adjournment. The yeas and nays were called—yeas 36, nays 141.

As it was nearing the hour of six, a motion was made to extend the time for the consideration of the bill. The yeas were 77 and nays 95.

The motion to recommit the bill and Mr. Christy's point of order pending leaves the bill in a terrible muddle.

Adjourned. E.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Tariff Bill Discussed in the House.

Great Opposition to an Increase of the Tax on Whisky.

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1875.

SENATE.

Army Regulations.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States. Referred.

The Peabody School.

The Senate, by a vote of thirty-one yeas to twenty-five nays, reconsidered the vote by which the bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Florida, was passed a few days ago.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he was opposed to the bill as it now stood, because it excluded colored children.

The following Republicans voted with the Democrats against considering: Messrs. Boreman, Gilbert, Lewis, Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Sherman, Sprague and Tipton.

Pinchback's Case.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed.

Mr. MORTON requested the Senate to stay here without adjournment until the question was disposed of.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) hoped the appeal would not be regarded by the Senate to insist upon a vote before adjournment, as it would deprive him and other Senators of a hearing on this important subject.

Mr. SARGENT then resumed the floor, and concluded his remarks.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's remarks, Mr. FERRY (Conn.) took the floor, and in a speech of fifteen minutes appealed to the Senators not to set a precedent so dangerous to the republican institutions as the admission of a man whose credentials were signed by one whose only title to the office of Governor was acquired by fraud, perjury, and usurpation. He had listened with pain to the discussion in this Senate, where members of the dominant party had been quoting from the record of pre-slavery times as an excuse for similar atrocities to be perpetrated by the Republican party. He appealed to the Senators who were of the majority, and who entertained views similar to his, not to be content with giving a silent vote, but raise their voices against the proposed outrage, and not permit such a precedent to be established. He believed if the members of this body would vote according to their honest convictions, it would not be established.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke in opposition to the resolution, and quoted at some length from the testimony taken by the committee of the Senate in 1873 and the report made thereon. He argued at some length as to the constitutional powers of the President, and begged the Senators to cling to that old instrument. He had no desire to exclude any man from this chamber on account of color or previous condition of servitude. All he asked was that the Constitution and laws be enforced. He would say upon his responsibility as a man and a Senator, if these continued violations of the Constitution were not stopped, our liberties could not be preserved.

In conclusion he read from a speech of Henry Winter Davis, saying, if we must fall, let us stand beneath the crash of the falling republic and be buried in its ruins.

Mr. HOWE obtained the floor, and yielded to Mr. MORTON, who moved that the Senate take a recess till 7:30. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the regular order, the bill in regard to the election of President and Vice President, was demanded.

Mr. RANDALL endeavored to have the Army Appropriation bill considered.

The Tariff Bill.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, the debate being limited to three hours and a quarter. The vote to take up the bill was: ayes 90, noes 56.

Mr. BURCHARD made a long statistical speech in support of the bill, except that portion relative to the repeal of the horizontal ten per cent. tax.

Mr. BANNING took ground against the increased tax on whisky, and read statistics to show that his district paid one-fifteenth of the entire excise tax of the United States.

Mr. COX opposed the increased tax on whisky, holding that the higher the duty the less revenue is collected.

Mr. CHITTENDEN denounced the bill as a comprehensive blunder, and in the name of civilized commerce protested against another tariff bill this session unless it included tea and coffee.

Mr. KASSON said when the President of the United States, in conformity with his constitutional duty, called the attention of the House to the deficiency in the Treasury, and when the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with his duty, called the attention of Congress to the fact that the revenues were not meeting the expenditures, and that a deficit was left to go to the sinking fund, he (Kasson) had hoped that the voice of party would be silent in the House, and that the voice of honor and patriotism would be heard.

The general debate was here closed, and the committee proceeded to consider the bill under the five minutes rule.

Mr. SOUTHARD (Ohio) moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. SAYLER (O.), spoke in support of that motion. As Representative of the First District of Ohio, he protested against that section of the bill, because it was an unfair and unjust discrimination against the agriculture of the country in which he lived, and was in the interest of other sections of the country which did not bear their equal burden. The burdens of taxation had been, since the war, gradually shifted from the Eastern States to the Western and Middle States. To-day Cincinnati contributes from whisky and tobacco between seven and eight million dollars, which is about as much as is paid by all New England. The First District of Ohio now paid one-fifteenth of all the excise collected in the country, while the four States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky paid three-fourths of all the excise tax. He was sorry that the bill had not been framed so as to tax the vast incomes of citizens of Massachusetts or stock speculators of New York.

Mr. BARNUM followed, showing that his district (Cincinnati) paid over $1,000,000 revenue last year, and increased that revenue over half a million in the first seven months of the present fiscal year, and that the revenue collected under the present tax of seventy cents on whisky is three times that collected under the two dollar tax. The sale of whisky in New York at the seventy-three cents, when it could not be produced in the West for less than seventy-three cents, together with the fact that some districts washed low grain and paid more tax than other districts which mash a greater quantity of grain, proved that under the present tax spirits escape taxation. If this was the case under the present law, an increase of tax would be a greater inducement to fraud. Increase the tax thirty cents, and they would have all the smugglers, thieves and illicit distillers at work again. The fifteen cents tax on beer was unjust, because it was an additional tax upon whisky already taxed. The eleven and a half million gallons now on hand, if the bill passed, would all be sold to 200,000 retail dealers before the law went into operation. This clause would put money into the pockets of brokers and speculators, but would afford no additional revenue to the Government. He opposed the tobacco tax and thought it was now taxed as much as it would bear. The increase was a discrimination against Western tobacco, and did not increase the tax one dollar per pound. It would almost take as much internal revenue tax as the six New England States, more than the State of Pennsylvania, and more than any Eastern State except New York.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a substitute for the first section, taxing whisky eighty-five cents per gallon, but not taxing the stock on hand.

Mr. COX moved to amend the first section by increasing the duty on champagne from six dollars per dozen of quarts to nine dollars, and from three dollars per dozen of pints to four dollars and fifty cents. He said that that would produce an increase of $676,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARD (Ill.) said that an income tax was the only form of taxation that would reach Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES—If the gentleman will propose an income tax I will vote for it. I always opposed its repeal.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) opposed Mr. Garfield's amendment, and argued in favor of a permanent settled tax of one dollar a gallon.

Mr. GARFIELD modified his amendment by making the tax one dollar a gallon.

Mr. HEREFORD opposed the entire bill and spoke in favor of retrenchment and economy.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend by increasing the tax on ale and beer from one dollar to two dollars a barrel; but on a point of order made by Mr. DAWES, the Chairman ruled that it was out of order to the first section.

Mr. KELLEY moved to amend by providing for a remission of the tax on spirits of wine specially prepared for use in the arts. Rejected.

Mr. GUNCKEL moved to amend Mr. Garfield's substitute by providing to tax the stock on hand, which, after debate, was agreed to, and then, as the substitute became substantially the same as the section of the bill reported by the committee, the substitute was rejected. Both plays were taken from "Pyke O'Callaghan," an Irish drama written by Sybert Reeve, which was performed at the Surrey Theatre, London, Feb. 7, 1852.

Mr. BANNING followed, showing that his district (Cincinnati) paid over $1,000,000 revenue last year, and increased that revenue over half a million in the first seven months of the present fiscal year, and that the revenue collected under the present tax of seventy cents on whisky is three times that collected under the two dollar tax. The sale of whisky in New York at the seventy-three cents, when it could not be produced in the West for less than seventy-three cents, together with the fact that some districts washed low grain and paid more tax than other districts which mash a greater quantity of grain, proved that under the present tax spirits escape taxation. If this was the case under the present law, an increase of tax would be a greater inducement to fraud. Increase the tax thirty cents, and they would have all the smugglers, thieves and illicit distillers at work again. The fifteen cents tax on beer was unjust, because it was an additional tax upon whisky already taxed. The eleven and a half million gallons now on hand, if the bill passed, would all be sold to 200,000 retail dealers before the law went into operation. This clause would put money into the pockets of brokers and speculators, but would afford no additional revenue to the Government. He opposed the tobacco tax and thought it was now taxed as much as it would bear. The increase was a discrimination against Western tobacco, and did not increase the tax one dollar per pound. It would almost take as much internal revenue tax as the six New England States, more than the State of Pennsylvania, and more than any Eastern State except New York.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a substitute for the first section, taxing whisky eighty-five cents per gallon, but not taxing the stock on hand.

Mr. COX moved to amend the first section by increasing the duty on champagne from six dollars per dozen of quarts to nine dollars, and from three dollars per dozen of pints to four dollars and fifty cents. He said that that would produce an increase of $676,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WARD (Ill.) said that an income tax was the only form of taxation that would reach Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES—If the gentleman will propose an income tax I will vote for it. I always opposed its repeal.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) opposed Mr. Garfield's amendment, and argued in favor of a permanent settled tax of one dollar a gallon.

Mr. GARFIELD modified his amendment by making the tax one dollar a gallon.

Mr. HEREFORD opposed the entire bill and spoke in favor of retrenchment and economy.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to amend by increasing the tax on ale and beer from one dollar to two dollars a barrel; but on a point of order made by Mr. DAWES, the Chairman ruled that it was out of order to the first section.

Mr. KELLEY moved to amend by providing for a remission of the tax on spirits of wine specially prepared for use in the arts. Rejected.

Mr. GUNCKEL moved to amend Mr. Garfield's substitute by providing to tax the stock on hand, which, after debate, was agreed to, and then, as the substitute became substantially the same as the section of the bill reported by the committee, the substitute was rejected. Both plays were taken from "Pyke O'Callaghan," an Irish drama written by Sybert Reeve, which was performed at the Surrey Theatre, London, Feb. 7, 1852.

Miss ANNA DICKINSON is said to be about to make her debut on the stage in the character of *Joan of Arc*. in many respects the part is one admirably suited to Miss Dickinson in genius. Still the fact cannot be concealed that Miss Anna, who plays *Joan of Arc* will naturally be compelled to wear skirts of brevity which—

That is to say, there are peculiarities in the costume of the *Maid of Orleans* which make it very doubtful whether Miss Dickinson can—. In short, we would like to ask Miss Dickinson whether she really has that confidence in her own——? In other words, had she not better make her debut in full dress.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Railroad Fare REDUCED!

ONLY

$8.00

TO PHILADELPHIA,

AND

$6.00

TO

WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE

Via the Reliable Short Line,

Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad.

Pittsburgh's Friend Opposition

Please Call at General Ticket Office, 45 Fifth avenue.

SAM'L C. HOUGH,

Gen'l Pass. Agt.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.

A Worthy Blacksmith Presented With an Anvil.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

UPPER ST. CLAIR, February 12, 1875.

One of those little incidents which sometimes occur, and which cast a bright light upon life's otherwise dark picture, occurred in this place a few days since, when the friends of Mr. G. B. Scott, our worthy blacksmith, presented him with a new anvil. They assembled to the number of fifty or more, and called upon W. W. Philips, one of their number, to present their gift. This he did, alluding to the fact that for more than a quarter of a century the old anvil has resounded with the blows of honest industry, until its owner had forged for himself a character for skill and integrity more enduring than the iron he was accustomed to fashion into various shapes of usefulness. As a small token of the high esteem they have for him and his skill, they presented him with a new first-class householde anvil. Mrs. Scott was also made the recipient of a well filled purse as evidence that she is appreciated in the several relations of wife, mother, neighbor and friend. Rev. J. C. Boyd made a neat response in behalf of Mr. and Mrs. S. All were then regaled with a bounteous feast of good things, to which full justice was done.

The new anvil was then placed in position and Mr. Scott turned two new horse shoes in five and a half minutes.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Scott and his wife, the company dispersed, each one feeling that he had had a good time.

Franklin Savings Bank.

The Board of Directors of the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, comprises some of our best known business men. Here is the list. George E. Riddle, J. W. Hall, Simon Drum, George D. Riddle, David Macferron, Robert H. Knox, B. W. Cartwright.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING ..... N. P. REED,
T. F. HOUSTON ..... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

THE bill to loan the destitute counties of Kansas $95,000 for six years, without interest, has passed the Legislature of that State.

OF THOSE who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Senator McCreary, of Kentucky, will be the only member of the Senate when Mr. Johnson takes his seat in that body.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Esq., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has called a meeting of the Committee, on Thursday, March 4th, at the Locheil House, Harrisburg. There should be a full attendance.

THE suggestion is timely that railroad companies should be careful of the terrible effects which frequently occur after such an exceptional season as the present. The sudden changes of temperature from one extreme to the other are apt to exercise a dangerous influence on rail and axle, and a sudden break in either case may cause loss of life and property. The iron work of everything connected with a railroad should at this time be subjected to frequent supervision.

IT it probable that passenger trains will not be allowed to pass through the Hoosac tunnel for several months yet, although it has so far advanced toward completion that a single track has been laid through it. A large amount of arching remains to be built before the tunnel will be secure against falling rocks. It has been an expensive work in both money and life, having cost thirteen millions of dollars and one hundred and forty-two lives, and the report of its condition gives rise to fears that it may yet occasion disasters to workmen or passengers passing through it.

JUDGE BARRETT, of New York, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury, spoke some seasonable words about public amusements. While upholding the legitimate drama as a worthy institution, and the first-class theatres as a credit to public taste, he called the attention of the jury to the indecent exhibitions in certain places of low resort, and demanded that they should be checked. The Judge makes a proper distinction between the pure and the impure, and one such discriminating charge is worth ten thousand volumes of sermons from Talmage, in which wholesale denunciation of the drama is the one theme of teaching.

REPRESENTATIVE LONG has introduced a bill in the Legislature, the design of which, we take it, is to empower the Directors of the Poor in cities of third class, of which Allegheny is one, to employ the poor, thus avoiding the necessity of supporting them in idleness. We do not presume, as a cursory reading of the bill might indicate, that the object is to provide employment for all, at all times and under all circumstances. Such a plan would be a step toward Communism. What we know of Mr. Long, as well as a reading of the bill leads us to infer, that the object is, as we take it—the arranging for the employment of the poor to save the necessity of supporting them in idleness. Such a measure is timely and proper.

THERE are some striking and perhaps beneficent provisions in the new bill for the regulation of the liquor traffic introduced in the Michigan Legislature. Under it liquor dealers are divided into four classes, namely: (1) wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors; (2) wholesale dealers in malt liquors; (3) retail dealers in spirituous liquors; and (4) retail dealers in malt liquors; the license fee of each class being respectively $500, $300, $200 and $100 a year. The fees thus obtained are to be distributed *pro rata* among the counties of the State for the support of the poor. Among the other provisions is one requiring the closing of liquor stores on Sunday, with heavy penalties attached for violation, and another enforcing, as far as possible, the sale of liquors that are unadulterated.

THE succession to the throne in China bids fair to occasion another civil war in that country. Since the accession of Tau-Kuang, 1820, there have been either wars with foreign powers, or domestic insurrections, in all of which the regular government suffered in one form or other. The tendency to insurrections, therefore, is well established, and the fear is that another upheaval will occur in the interest of the succession. The legitimate successor to the Emperor who recently died is yet to be born, and upon the sex of the young child depends the question whether peace or war will follow. The birth of a girl will place the question in controversy and probably lead to war. Thus there is great anxiety in official circles, over the expected event. Prince Kung, who reigned during the minority of the late Emperor, is a man rare ability but rather too liberal for the average Chinese noblemen.

THE impracticable character of the Home Rulers in the British Parliament begins to be seen in the demand they make that the act of union by which the English and Irish parliaments were consolidated seventy-five years ago shall be abolished, threatening, in the event of refusal to withdraw in a body from Parliament. These Home Rulers number forty-seven, and the entire Parliament six hundred and fifty-eight members. Thus the Home Rulers are but a fraction of Parliament, and their proposal, accompanied by a threat, will have no weight whatever. The absurdity of their position, therefore, is very apparent. Both the Liberals and Tories will, of course, denounce the movement, and it will be accepted, rather as indicating the utter unfitness of the Home Rulers to be entrusted with separate powers than as evidence that there is any merit in their demand. Thus it is that fanatics injure the Irish cause.

THE desire for fire-proof dwellings has become so general that especial measures are resorted to to secure them. A capitalist in Chicago adopted a very efficient plan for reaching the object desired. He offered a prize and selected an impartial committee to adjudge it, for a building that should cost a moderate sum, and be approximately fire-proof. His conditions were met, in buildings that ranged in price from $1,200 to $3,000. He then published offers to loan money on such dwellings, it being essential to comply with the following points: 1. Fire laws of the city to be complied with. 2. Exterior walls to be hollow from foundation to roof. 3. No furring or lathing allowed on exterior walls. 4. Flue pipes of soft burnt clay to be used. 5. Ceilings to be covered with one and one-half inches of concrete. 6. Floors to be protected underneath with one and one-half inches of concrete. 7. Roofs to be protected from below with concrete, and from above with tin, slate, or equally fire-proof material. The buildings thus constructed are assumed to be approximately fire-proof. We may mention in this connection, that there is a firm in this city that proposes shortly to construct buildings entirely of iron, which will be absolutely fire-proof.

THE STATE CANVASS.

The time is drawing on apace when the Republicans of the State will be brought face to face with a question that should be anticipated, and maturely considered. We refer to the nominations that must be made for Governor and State Treasurer. Both the positions mentioned are to be filled by popular vote the coming Fall, and the issue of the election is of more than ordinary importance. The election will involve a trial of strength between the two political parties upon which Presidential issues will be predicated. If the State is carried by the Republican party at the coming election, it will place that party in a favorable situation for the Presidential canvass the succeeding year. If, on the other hand, the Democracy triumphs, it is useless to deny that they will look hopefully forward to the Presidential contest, and will gain a vast deal of moral force preliminary to the great struggle. In a very large sense the election in this State next year can be said to predestinate the outcome of the Presidential question. It is, therefore, important to closely consider the situation, and select candidates who shall fairly represent the needs of the time.

The primary consideration is a general fitness, on the parts of the candidates nominated, for the offices to be filled. We mean by this that the candidates shall be of a stamp to command popular support, as men eminently fitted for the positions for which they are nominated. In conformity with customary party usage Governor Hartranft is entitled to expect a second term in the office he now fills. That he will be very much stronger as a candidate than he was when first nominated for his present office, will, we think, be generally conceded. He has filled his high office with rare judgment and acceptability. Dignified, yet affable and courteous; modest, yet fearless in accepting proper responsibility; diffident, yet firm and tenacious to judgments independently formed, he has the reputation of not being controlled improperly or unjustly, but of having honestly and conscientiously met every responsibility, and performed every duty. The vigor with which he vetoed all objectionable special legislation at the beginning of his term, and until the new Constitution was adopted, very nearly induced a sentiment in favor of foregoing the new Constitution. We have no hesitancy in stating that we deem Governor Hartranft in every way an acceptable candidate for a second term.

It will not be so very easy to select a candidate for the very important position of State Treasurer. In the somewhat extended list of candidates it may seem invidious to mention names; but it is not so difficult to indicate the kind of person that should be elected. That he should be skilled in finance—the general principles on which it is, as a science, based, and the practical methods necessary to the management of our State trust—will be at once admitted. Also, he should be above suspicion as to personal integrity. So much has been said, as to the management of State funds, these many years, that the time has come for a candidate whose personal character will be a guarantee of purity in administration. We also think he should be sufficiently well known to have, in some sense, a State reputation. We cannot afford to put in nomination, this year, a candidate nearly, or entirely unknown to the people. This much we say, without referring to any special person.

Of the many candidates named, we like the names of Hon. John Allison, at present and for several years past, Register of the United States Treasury, and Hon. Butler B. Strang. We are aware of the disinclination of the former to accept the nomination, and know he will not intrigue for it; and we think the same to be true of Mr. Strang. We hold, however, that the time has come when no man who values his party allegiance, should be permitted to refuse to serve it as a candidate, when by so doing he can subserve its interests. The high and honorable, and exceedingly important office of State Treasurer should not be given to any who seek it; nor, on the other hand should any who are doubtful as to quality or fitness be proposed for it, and whoever is, under these circumstances, selected should accept the nomination and stand the canvass. We know Mr. Allison more intimately than we do Mr. Strang, and can readily say that his name will be a tower of strength to the party in Western Pennsylvania, as Governor Hartranft's will be at the East. He is a poor man, although for years entrusted with vast amounts in United States funds, and cannot afford to resign his present office pending the canvass. He is in the habit of visiting the State during the canvass, each year, and delivering addresses,—this he would doubtless do, if prevailed on to take the nomination. If nominated and elected, we vouch for it, that John Allison's administration of the Treasury will be marked by the most transparent integrity, as well as by a high order of administrative ability.

Let us also say that Mr. Strang is a gentleman of distinguished ability, purity and strength of character. Bred to the law, he is at present a member of the State Senate, and possessed of a very decided reputation for ability and independence. He is, at the same time, gentlemanly and agreeable. Aside from his personal merits, which are all that could be asked, he was a strong friend and supporter of Hon. John Scott, as the proper person to receive the caucus nomination of the Republican party for United States Senator. One thought involved in Mr. Strang's nomination is that of meeting the wishes of Senator Scott's friends. The motive is laudable, and this journal, from its friendliness to Senator Scott, can fairly and fully appreciate the propriety of this consideration. We sincerely hope Senator Scott's friends (we are very sure he will, personally,) will cultivate that frame of mind that whoever is nominated—be it Mr. Allison, Mr. Strang, or some person yet unnamed—they will cordially and earnestly close up the ranks and work for the ticket with a will. By so doing, they will promote the advantage of Senator Scott, whose noble and brilliant Senatorial career is, at the present, the pride of the State.

We have no subtle or hidden purpose in offering the above remarks. We propose to candidly and earnestly support the ticket that may be nominated, under a full sense of the more than usual importance of the oncoming canvass. We know there are other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned for State Treasurer, who are eminently worthy. We do not discuss them, as those we have named seem to us first in the list, in all the essentials required. If for personal or political reasons, another shall be selected, we will support him none the less earnestly. But those who manage cannot be too profoundly impressed with the importance of making nominations of unusual and unimpeachable excellence. If this is done, we see no reason for doubting a successful issue to the canvass. But with the hue and cry of recent years, the depressed condition of our industries, from which a full and complete recovery cannot reasonably be expected, there must be no weakness in the ticket if we would succeed. Deeming the renomination of Governor Hartranft in every way desirable, we also think that an equally strong Treasury candidate should be nominated. This is not a good year for pulling weak and unacceptable men through.

THE Grand Opera House in New York, which belongs to the Erie Railway Company, is reported sold to somebody—it is not yet positively known who—for $750,000. A current rumor has it that Mr. A. T. Stewart is to be the purchaser, and that his intention is to convert it into a grand retail dry goods palace for the West Side. The amount to be paid for the Opera House is $750,000, and including other property sold in connection with it the amount realized will be over $1,000,000.

PERSONAL.

THURLOW WEED has offered the use of $3,000, without interest, to the Mount Lebanon Shakers who suffered so severely by the recent fire.

CANON KINGSLEY was burried at Eversley, a village in Hampshire, in the south of England, of which he had been rector for 31 years.

MRS. LUTHER CUTLER, a noted temperance lecturer of northern New England, dropped dead on the stage at Bangor, Me., last week, while making a speech for the cause. A sad warning!

HON. LOUDON C. HAYNES, a Confederate Senator from Tennessee during the war, and for many years a prominent politician in that State, died in Memphis on Tuesday night, of inflammation of the bowels.

THE French Ministry have recently given a decision in favor of female doctors, and one Mlle. Domerque, of Montpellier, has received due authorization to pass her examination preliminary to taking the degree.

THE foreigners in Congress aggregate fifteen; Schurz, the German, and Jones, Welshman, comprise the Senators; and in the House are five Irishmen, four Scotchmen, two Englishmen, a Canadian, and a Mexican.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW is to deliver the poem and the Rev. Dr. Cheever the oration before the Alumni of Bowdoin College at the next commencement. The semi-centennial of their class will then be celebrated.

ONE of the late Senator Sumner's paintings, a full-sized copy of Guide's Magdalen, has been presented to the Art Gallery of Amherst College by Mr. Jonathan French. The original is in the Barberini Palace at Rome.

MR. CHARLES GARNIER, the architect of the new Opera House at Paris, has been decorated as an officer of the Legion of Honor, and Messrs. Jourdain and Louvet, who also took part in the work, have been made Chevaliers of the same order.

IT is said on good authority that Dr. De Koven will probably not intimate the course he intends to take in regard to his election as Bishop until the Standing Committee have passed upon it, and that if he does write a letter of acceptance it will be a mere notification of his decision.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, in a recent medical article, maintains that rhythmical instincts have a physiological origin in respiration, and thinks "one can hardly doubt that Spencer breathed habitually more slowly than Prior, and that Wordsworth had a quicker respiration than Homer."

AN Oswego county (New York) paper received the following notice for publication, signed, "Sophia Baker:" "I forbid any Lady to marry Henry smith, for he is engage and sent for his intent wife to Carthage and he has not showed his face and if he gets married I will arrest him and put him in stay prison or 2,000 dollars fine in cash."

DR. SARAH B. CHASE gave a course of lectures upon "Health and Dress Reform," in Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, and the girls were so impressed by her arguments that at the conclusion of the course they went straightway and took off their corsets, shortened their dresses, suspended their clothes from the shoulders, and are now talking of a reform dress as a college costume.

Two ladies from Virginia have just opened a hotel in Georgia, for which they advertise they have secured the services of a "jolly clerk." They must have imported a son of Mark Tapley, or maybe the old fellow himself. He certainly is not of native growth, because no American youth making the slightest pretense to jollity would ever accept the situation, at all events in Georgia, where a man is liable to be shot if he happens to exhibit more than extra jollity.

THE Empress of China, overcome with grief at the death of her husband, has committed suicide.

The almond-eyed beauty,
Alutie,
Is swiftly performing her duty.
Bereavement undid her.
Consider
The fate of remaining a widder!
She, scorning to marry
Or tarry,
With a hair-pin commits hari-kari.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE ice crop of the Hudson is said to be worth more than the wheat crop of New York State.

IT has been said that those who fail to live within their income will find it much more difficult to live without it.

SAMPLES of Oregon wool and wheat have been sent to the exposition to be held at Sydney, Australia, in April next.

IT is said that the expansion of the ice on Cayuga Lake, has caused a considerable upheaval of the stones and soil along the shores.

THE mills of Lewiston, Maine, supply employment for 8,544 operatives, and produce annually manufactured products to the value of $10,000,000.

THE proposition under consideration by the Board of Education of New York city to make obligatory the study of German in the public schools, meets with influential opposition.

WITHIN the past year there have been built on the Pacific coast two small steamers, one ship, three barkentines, and twenty-two schooners, of a total tonnage of 5,592, costing $560,000.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the taking of a suit by an attorney "on speculation," as Messrs. Judson and Fog took that of Mrs. Bardell, is champerty, and illegal in that State.

A SHOWMAN, whose notices called for a few fat boys to "feed his cannibals," received a card from a man saying that he couldn't spare his boys, but he had a good "stall-fed mother-in-law" that he thought would suit.

IN WASHINGTON, on Wednesday afternoon, an unknown man, about forty years of age, jumped from the second story gallery of the dome of the Capitol, and struck, head first, on the roof of the main building, 150 feet below.

THE mail train leaving Cincinnati on Wednesday morning, on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, ran off the track at South Side, near that city, turning three coaches completely over. No one was seriously hurt. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

MILLIONAIRES are called "rich men" in New York, and none others may expect this felicitous title. A half millionaire is said to be "well off and independent." A $250,000 man is "very comfortable." Place the figures at $100,000 and the owner is a "small man;" under $50,000 he is "poor," while a $25,000 man is such a poor devil as be no unworthy of notice.

A BILL has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to do away with "treating to drinks." It provides that any man asking another to drink any intoxicating liquors shall be fined anywhere from $20 to $100. The Democratic members are furious over this attempted innovation on an established custom, and the Democratic members of Congress from Illinois have telegraphed their friends to defeat the measure at all hazards.

FOREIGN NOTES.

IN the coming chess tournament between Paris and London the stakes will be $20,000.

IT is proposed to build a new opera house in London to face the Thames embankment.

AT a recent bycicle race in England, the winner accomplished the distance, 25 miles, in 1 hour, 41 minutes, 16⅘ seconds—a trifle less than 15 miles an hour.

AN old stone fence was recently unearthed near Rome, which was found to be almost entirely composed of fragments of sculptor, broken busts, vases, &c.

THE Society of St. George's Oath at Ghent, has sold, for 25,000f., to Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, a magnificent cup of silver *repoussé*, formerly given to the Guild by Albert and Isabel.

THE German authorities have notified the son of Count Von Arnim not to use the title of Count any longer, as the title was conferred upon his father by the Government, and is not hereditary.

ONE of the British public offices prints all letters sent out from it, except the most brief and least important. In other of the offices they are printed by hand, involving a very large cost for copying clerks.

FOR the first Russian conscription under the new military law, 693,736 men were called upon to present themselves, and only 24,000 failed—these were mostly Jews. Of the whole number called for only 144,934 were actually enrolled.

LIFE-INSURANCE seems to be popular in Boston. The *Herald* of that city enumerates the following policies held there: by Mr. Albert T. B. Ames, for $106,000; by Nathaniel J. Bradlee, sor $100,000; by Gustavus A. Jasper and Benjamin F. Sturtevant, for $100,000 each; and by Rufus A. Willis, for $80,000.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette* tells of a sad event which recently occurred at Sinope, a seaport in Asia Minor. A brig and, twenty-six years of age, was decapitated outside the walls, and on the very day of the execution his father, who usually paid him a yearly visit, arrived at the place unconscious of what was about to occur. The old man, hearing that a criminal was to suffer, went out of curiosity to the spot, arriving too late to see his own son alive, but soon enough to learn the awful truth.

THE Paris *Univers*, in arguing for religion against science, takes a shot at the "transit of Venus expeditions." It says that "in the recent wild escapade of our scientific enthusiasts to catch a glimpse of Venus crossing the disk of the sun they have been indulging in a wild goose chase. Those wiseacres ought to have known that to determine the earth's distance from the sun is impossible, because the central orb always keeps diminishing." Was the *Univers* indebted to religion or to science for the knowledge of the fact it states?

BELGRAVIA and the city of London have at last become united in the bonds of consanguinity. A student of the British peerage has discovered that there are no less than two Dukes, one Marquis in esse, two in posse, and two Barons directly descended from Lord Mayors and Aldermen of the city of London. It is well that Greville passed away when he did. His Tory blood could never have stood this blot upon the British escutcheon. The Duke of Argyll's son has recently married into trade—a terrible commingling of chivalry with cheese.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, the elder, had an amusing way of deciding the time for his servants to bring on the inferior wine at his dinners to commercial men. It is told of him that previous to such occasions he enjoined his servants to put the best wine on the table at the beginning of the meal, while the guests' heads were clear; "then," said he, "watch the conversation, and directly you hear any single one of the company say, 'I, who am an honest man,' you may be quite sure that all their heads have gone astray, and you can serve up any rubbish you choose."

A Remarkable Family.

On Tuesday, at old Trinity Church, New York, funeral services were held over the ashes of three aged men, brothers and representatives of a family noted in the more quiet pages of our city annals. One had achieved fame in the world's mechanics; the second had made his name a byword of good faith in commercial circles; the third wore the title he had earned by service in the army of his country. All had passed the Scriptural limit of fourscore years, and each of them met "the last enemy" calmly, in full possession of his senses, and with his reward before him. They were the last of nine brave, two of whom died in infancy. Two fell asleep in 1853, when they had reached the age of three-score, and had won reputation and riches. Two died last Winter, full of years and honors, and to-day the family vault in Greenwood opened to receive Major Joseph Delafield, aged eighty-five years, Mr. Henry Delafield, aged eighty-three years, and Dr. Edward Delafield, aged eighty-one. Seldom does a family make so good a record, and it was the glory of these eminent citizens that they had no undue ambitions, and ever shunned notoriety. The sons and daughters of such men cannot but grow up to honor, and the community must be the gainer by such grand examples of a noble life.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A King's Hospitality.

Colonel Charles C. Long, an American, who is now engaged in exploring Africa, ought to quit that country at once unless he is a Democrat and has a special grudge against the African race. He reports that when first called upon by the King of Uganda, that affable monarch expressed his pleasure at the visit by decapitating thirty of his subjects in honor of Col. Long. The American the next day went off upon some kind of a picnic, and when he returned seven more men had their heads chopped off in his honor. And subsequently whenever the Col. and the King met a fling at some monarch gave his feelings play by slicing off half a dozen heads. The monarch said that it pained his heart to kill them, but the laws of hospitality were imperative. We can readily imagine that the natives entertained a hope that Long would not become any more hospitable than he was and quit the land indeed we are impressed with the conviction that the American might have dropped in on the King less frequently when he had ascertained the result of his visits.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

Dio Lewis' Receipt for a Bed.

Of the eight pounds which a man eats and drinks in a day it is thought that not less than five pounds leave his body through the skin. And of these five pounds a considerable per centage escapes during the night while in bed. The larger part of this is water, but the additions to it are not offensive matters. This, being in great part gaseous in form, permeates every part of the bed—mattress, blankets, as well as sheets—soon become foul and need purification. The mattress needs this renovation quite as much as the sheets. To allow the sheets to be used without washing or changing three or six months would be regarded as bad housekeeping, but I insist, if a thin sheet can absorb enough of these poisonous excretions of the body to make it unfit for use in a few days, a thick mattress, which can absorb and retain a thousand times as much of the poisonous excretions, needs to be purified as often certainly as once in three months. A sheet can be washed. A mattress cannot be renovated in this way. Indeed, there is no way of cleaning a mattress but by actually steaming it or picking it to pieces, and thus in fragments exposing it to the direct rays of the sun. As these processes are scarcely ever resorted to, I say to all housekeepers, I am decidedly of the opinion that the good, old-fashioned straw bed, which can every three months be exchanged for fresh straw, and the tick washed, is the sweetest and most healthful of beds. In the winter season, the porousness of the straw bed makes it a little uncomfortable, spread over it a comforter or two woolen blankets, which should be washed as often as every two weeks, and the sheets as often as once a week. All clothes that are worn should be washed, and produces yearly about 9,000 lbs. of Acacia blossoms. One great perfumery distillery at Cannes uses yearly 140,000 lbs. of Orange blossoms, 140,000 lbs. of Rose leaves, 70,000 lbs. of Jasmine Blossoms, 20,000 lbs. of Violets, and 8,000 lbs. of Tuberoses; together with a great many other sweet herbs. The extraction of the ethereal oils, the small quantities of which are mixed in the flowers with such large quantities of other vegetable juices that it requires about 600 lbs. of Rose leaves to win one ounce of otto of Roses, demands a very careful treatment. The French, favored by their climate, are the most active, although not always the most careful preparers of perfumes; half of the world is furnished by this branch of their industry.

Sleighing With a Girl.

Of all the joys vouchsafed to man in life's tempestous whirl, there's naught approaches heaven so near as sleighing with a girl—a rosy, laughing, buxom girl, a frank, good-natured, honest girl, a feeling, flirting, dashing, doting, smiling, smacking, jolly, joking, taunting, jovial, poser-looking, dear little dusk of a girl. Pile up your wealth mountain-high, you sneering, scoffing churl! I'll laugh as I go by with my jingling bells and girl—the brightest, dearest, sweetest girl, the trimmest, gayest, neatest girl, the funniest, flushiest, frankest, fairest, roundest, ripest, rightest, rarest, sprunkiest, spiciest, squirmishest, squarest, best of girls, with drooping lashes — half-concealing, love-provoking, amorous lashes—just the girl for a chap like me to court, and love, and marry, you see, with rosy cheeks, clustering curls, the sweetest and the best of girls.

Making Coffee.

Les Causerits Scientifiques states that M. Dovan has been investigating the subject of making coffee, and has proposed the following method, which is simple and can be easily tried by any housekeeper: He uses fifteen grammes (about half an ounce avoirdupois) for two cups. The berries are to be powdered just before they are used. Three-fourths of the powder is thrown into cold water, which is made to boil and kept boiling for ten minutes. Then the remaining fourth of the powder is cast in; the pot is removed from the fire, covered up, and allowed to remain five minutes. The liquid is now ready; but may, if desired, be passed through linen. So prepared it is a brownish, not black, and slightly turbid from the fatty matter, of which coffee contains twelve per cent. When coffee has to be carried on a journey, as by an army on the march, M. Dovan has the roasted berries ground into an impalpable powder, which is then slightly moistened, combined with twice its weight of sugar, and pressed into tablets like chocolate. These are dried and wrapped in tin-foil, and the coffee ration thus prepared may be used very speedily; for if cast into boiling water, the coffee is ready. Precious time and the necessity of having coffee-mills are thus saved.

A Cholera Remedy

is named by a correspondent of the *American Rural Home* as follows: "This disease is very easily treated as follows for 50 fowls —Take two quarts of wheat bran and stir into a pot of boiling water; add one teaspoonful of saleratus, one ditto of black pepper; stir it all together and place it where all the fowls can get some—the hotter the better.

Perfumes.

Our fair readers may be interested to learn where, for the most part, the flowers grow the sweet perfumes of which is found in those pretty *facons* on their dressing-tables. The chief places of their growth are the south of France and Piedmont, namely, Montpellier, Grasse, Nimes, Cannes, and Nice. In the two first named districts are the parasites of Violets, and furnish a yearly product of about 13,000 lbs. of Violet blossoms. Grasse has a harvest of 100,000 lbs. of Orange blossoms, and Cannes as much again, and of a finer color; 500 lbs. of Orange blossoms yield about 2 lbs. of pure Neroli oil. All Cannes the Acacia thrives well, and produces yearly about 9,000 lbs. of Acacia blossoms. One great perfumery distillery at Cannes uses yearly 140,000 lbs. of Orange blossoms, 140,000 lbs. of Rose leaves, 70,000 lbs. of Jasmine Blossoms, 20,000 lbs. of Violets, and 8,000 lbs. of Tuberoses; together with a great many other sweet herbs. The extraction of the ethereal oils, the small quantities of which are mixed in the flowers with such large quantities of other vegetable juices that it requires about 600 lbs. of Rose leaves to win one ounce of otto of Roses, demands a very careful treatment. The French, favored by their climate, are the most active, although not always the most careful preparers of perfumes; half of the world is furnished by this branch of their industry.

Clipping Horses.

Some persons condemn the practice of clipping horses as cruel and injurious, and call upon Mr. Bergh to protect them against it; while others contend that it is humane and highly beneficial. Both are right, and both are wrong. It depends on the kind of work a horse has to do, and on the natural coat of the horse—whether the hair is short, fine and thin, or long, coarse and thick. If the former, clipping may be hurtful, and there is no necessity for it; for such horses, unless put to unusual fast work, sweats so little that he dries quickly when returned to the stable, and if properly rubbed then, and blanketed, receives no injurious chill. In the latter case, if the horse is moved out of a walk, he generally sweats so profusely as to completely saturate his coat, and when put back into his stall, he is in the same condition a man would be in who, after being thoroughly drenched in water, should happen to be left to dry himself standing in a cold room, with his wet clothes still on him. We all know that nothing could be more likely to give a man a severe rheumatism or a dangerous cold than this. We would, therefore, say, clip a horse late in the autumn, or let him wear his summer coat of hair, according to these facts. Profuse perspiration is the cause of a horse's becoming chilled after work, and by giving his food to him dry, and as little water to drink as is consistent with his comfort. Some persons feed their horses with steamed food, or with hay cut short in a straw cutter, and then saturated either alone or mixed with bran and meal. This is good food in summer, but not in winter. Dry oats and hay alone are then the best feed for a profusely sweating horse, or one that is called upon daily for fast work.

Making Coffee.

Les Causerits Scientifiques states that M. Dovan has been investigating the subject of making coffee, and has proposed the following method, which is simple and can be easily tried by any housekeeper: He uses fifteen grammes (about half an ounce avoirdupois) for two cups. The berries are to be powdered just before they are used. Three-fourths of the powder is thrown into cold water, which is made to boil and kept boiling for ten minutes. Then the remaining fourth of the powder is cast in; the pot is removed from the fire, covered up, and allowed to remain five minutes. The liquid is now ready; but may, if desired, be passed through linen. So prepared it is a brownish, not black, and slightly turbid from the fatty matter, of which coffee contains twelve per cent. When coffee has to be carried on a journey, as by an army on the march, M. Dovan has the roasted berries ground into an impalpable powder, which is then slightly moistened, combined with twice its weight of sugar, and pressed into tablets like chocolate. These are dried and wrapped in tin-foil, and the coffee ration thus prepared may be used very speedily; for if cast into boiling water, the coffee is ready. Precious time and the necessity of having coffee-mills are thus saved.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
COAL WORKS,
Steamboat Coal Barges, &c.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county, at No. 587 December Term, A. D. 1874, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, March 1st, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title and interest of the late firm of HABERMAN & CO., composed of Peter Haberman, Joseph Watson, F. L. Devlin, Joseph F. Devlin, Luke J. Devlin, John F. Devlin and Annie Devlin, in and to all the following property:

I. THE COAL WORKS AND MINES of said Haberman & Co., situate in the township of Baldwin, Allegheny county, Pa., connected by Railroad with the Monongahela river, with the use of Landing, Harbor, &c. Said Coal Works, Railroad, &c., are in good condition and work can be commenced thereon by the purchaser at once, on compliance with the terms of sale. There are connected with said Works the following parcels of land: A tract of Coal containing 60 Acres, more or less, situate in said township of Baldwin, one portion of the same being conveyed by Daniel Haberman, et ux., to Peter Haberman, by Deed Hays, of date August 1st, A. D. 1871. See Deed Book, Vol. —, Page —, and the other portion being known as the Peter Devlin Tract.

This Coal is bounded by land now or late of James H. Hays, James B. McGilvery, Martin Briggs and others.

Also, all the rights and privileges of said Haberman & Co., for mining Coal as granted to them by agreement of date August 1st, A. D. 1871. See Deed Book —, Vol. —, Page —, with James H. Hays, including *inter alia* the use of what is known as the Shoenberger Railroad, Check House, Ropes, and all Fixtures therewith connected, of a Landing on the Monongahela river, 1,000 feet in front, more or less, in length; the use of 9 Tenements situate on Turnpike at end of Railroad; the use of 500 Coal Cars, and the other covenants and conditions in said agreement.

Also, all the rights and privileges for mining said coal conveyed to said Haberman & Co., by Alice H. Spencer. (See Deed Book, volume 165, page 27.)

There are connected with said works one hundred and twenty-six Coal Cars—including the fifty above named—ten Mules, with pit harness for same, Blacksmith Shop, Scales, Blocks, Chains, Ropes, &c. Two Steam Pumps, one for Pumping in the mines, one for pumping from the river to stationary tank on hill, with capacity of 100 gallons each cylinder and two feet stroke, with drums. About three miles of Wire Rope. About two miles of twenty pounds T Rail. One Horse Power Coal Screen. Wooden Bridge, six hundred feet long and about 90 feet high; a large lot of pit posts, etc., etc., going to make up a complete and valuable Coal Works in Allegheny county.

Also, all the interest of said Haberman & Co. in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in said township of Baldwin, bounded by lands of Andrew Mellon, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, and others, containing 125 acres and 134 perches, more or less, being same conveyed to said Company by T. W. Riggs, by Deed Book vol. —, page —. And is subject to the payment of $600 per acre for the coal and $300 per acre royalty for right of way to said Hays. The purchaser will buy subject to these payments and all the covenants and agreements in said articles of agreement.

Also, all the interest of said Haberman & Co. in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in said township of Baldwin, bounded by lands of said Company's Works, adjoining land now or late of Devlin's Heirs, Joseph Rhodes, Sr., and others, and contains 39 acres and 127 perches, more or less, being same conveyed to said Company by T. W. Riggs, by Deed Book vol. —, page —. And is subject to the exceptions and reservations, etc., in said deed contained.

Also, all the interest of said Haberman & Co. in and to another Tract of Land, situate in said township of Baldwin, connected with said works, adjoining lands now or late of T. W. Riggs et al., and containing five (5) Acres, more or less, being same conveyed to Peter Haberman by Deed Book vol. 299, page 234.)

Also, a portion of this land, say sixteen acres, are erected eight blocks of Buildings connected with said Coal Works, and owned by said firm.

Portions of the two above described parcels of land have been sold by parol sales to workmen, many of whom have moved on their purchase and improved the same, paying part of the purchase money thereon.

A survey of the whole of said coal works with the said Coal Lands, and the buildings above mentioned, is now being made, and a plan showing the same, and all portions of the land sold, with a statement of the amounts of purchase money due from each of said purchasers, will be prepared, and can be seen at any time after February 12th, 1875, at the office of D. T. Watson, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, as also the title papers in the case.

Also, one-half of floating Pile in the Monongahela river, at the foot of Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

Also, seventeen coal lots, each 14x80 feet.

Also, one dust house.

Also, about six acres of timber in said township of Baldwin.

All the above described property, rights and privileges will be sold together, subject, however, to the unpaid purchase money on the last described parcel of coal, and to the royalty on the rights of way, payable to James H. Hays, and the purchaser will be required to give security, to be approved by said Hays, for the faithful performance of the contracts between said Hays and said Haberman & Co., in reference to the purchase of coal by them and the rights of way.

Terms of sale for above property are as follows: Cash on delivery of deed for one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500), and the balance in three equal annual payments from date of sale, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the property sold. Ten per cent. of the first payment must be paid cash at the sale. Possession given on delivery of papers.

There will also be sold at the same time, but separate from all other property, all the interest of said Haberman & Co. in the steamboat A. W. Foster, being the two-fifths (2-5) interest.

Terms of sale cash.

Also, six coal barges, each 24x130 feet.

Terms cash.

Any additional information can be obtained from the undersigned.

WM. WHIGHAM,
RECEIVER.

BRIDGE WORK.
UNION IRON MILLS,
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works:
33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Eg-Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMPY,
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 4206 Walnut street, Philadelphia, No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

HARDWARE.
C. WHITMORE.....T. H. LANE.....CHAS. P. NEALE.
M. H. WOLFF.....JOHN D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
SIGN OF THE ANVIL.
No. 50 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH

BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS
Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter Stock. Bleached Muslins, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, February 18, 1875.

The more agreeable character of the day yesterday is pired more activity in current business transactions. The banks reported a more active current trade, and but little demand for loans. The deposits have accumulated largely, and were money as readily loanable as in ordinary times the banks would be doing an unusually thriving business. As it is, they are transacting a safe and favorable business, and will be easily able to make their usual dividends. In current stock transactions an improved feeling prevails. We have already mentioned that real estate transactions are becoming more frequent, but not on a large scale. The uncertainty, however, attending the beginning of laginess will serve to keep down the price of rents, and to induce many to look for cheaper houses.

By the act of June 20, 1874, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, the surrender of national bank circulation was greatly facilitated. Banks were thereby permitted to deposit legal tender notes with the United States Treasurer to any amount not less than $100 of outstanding circulation, and withdraw their bonds deposited to secure the circulation. Under this provision national banks in all parts of the United States surrendered $7,701,100 before the 20th of June, and the 1st of October, 1874. From Oct. 1, 1874, to Feb. 9, 18 5, the amount surrendered was $2,193,-145, making a total of $9,894,245 of circulation surrendered since June 20. The amount of additional circulation applied for under the new finance law which made banking free, and which went into effect on the 14th of January, has been about $7,000,000 up to the present time, but as it takes time to get the plates engraved and the notes printed for new banks, very little of this has been actually issued yet. Somewhere about $800,000 has been issued, but this most of it is presumed to have been to banks already in operation, which were only increasing their circulation, and, consequently, did not have to wait for the engraving of new plates. The total amount of bank circulation outstanding on February 9 was $346,-822,577, but included in this was the greater portion of the $9,894,245 which had been "surrendered" by the banks that issued it, and not the United States Treasurer will redeem—as fast as it is sent in—with the greenbacks deposited by the banks that surrendered it. The largest amount of national bank circulation that has been outstanding at any time since the organization of the system was about $351,000,000, shortly before the act of June 20, 1874. The aggregate has, therefore, decreased about $4,-000,000 from the highest point, and will, probably, be reduced more yet in the next month by the redemptions above referred to.

—The decrease of immigration and the falling off in exports of domestic products is having a depressing effect on steamship interests, and it is said some of the lines to Europe are not meeting expenses from current receipts. From about a hundred steamers running regularly between the United States and Europe a year or two ago, the number has been reduced to fifty-eight. The announcement that no less than 300 steamships are laid up in England, for lack of profitable employment, affords an indication of the depression of the carrying trade, which also affects sailing vessels.

—The North Carolina Senate has passed the usury bill providing for a forfeiture of the whole amount where an excess of 8 per cent. interest is charged for loans. The Charlotte *Observer* says: "We heard the President of one of the Charlotte banks remark, a few days ago, if the Legislature passed a stringent usury law, not a merchant in Charlotte could get over the financial crash that would inevitably come, as the banks would certainly call in all their money."

—We learn by the memorial of the Chicago and Northwestern Company, presented to the Legislature of Wisconsin, that the interest payable in 1875 on the mortgages appertaining to the 905 miles of road which the company operate within the limits of that State was $1,350,135, and that the net income from that part of the road for the year was only $1,026,945, or a deficiency of $323,190. This shows the inequitable working of the Potter law in that State.

Samuel S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	113¾	114
U. S. 6-20s—1861—coupon	114¾	115
5-20 1862	116	116⅛
20—1864	114¾	115
" 1865	113⅞	114
" 1865 new	113⅞	114
" 1867	113⅞	114
" 1868—coupons	113⅞	114
10-40's	114⅛	114⅜
Currency 6's	119¼	120
New 5 per cents,	114⅜	114⅝
10-40's—coupons	117	116⅜
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101⅞	101
Erie	27⅞	27⅝
I. C.	101	101
C. & I. C.	5¾	5¾
St. Paul	34½	34¾
Do. Pref	54⅜	54½
Michigan Southern	73	73¼
Do Preferred	87¾	87⅝
North Western Common	43¾	42⅝
Do. Pref	81⅜	81⅝
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92⅜	91⅝
Pacific Mail	31⅞	31⅝
Western Union Telegraph	71⅜	70⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅝	29⅜
Illinois Cantine	30⅝	28⅜
Toledo & Wabash	10⅜	10⅜
Harlem	127¾	
Adams Express	99	100½
American Express	63¾	63¾
U. S. Express	57	56½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	87	86⅝
Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅜
Hannibal & St. Joseph	29	111
Panama		111

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	55¾	
" scrip	107	
Reading	37¾	37⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	131	
Oil Creek	11	
Lehigh Valley	63	
Central Transportation	44	
Empire		85
A. V. R. R. 7-29	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's		77

NEW YORK, February 17, 1875.

Money 2 to 2½. Sterling was demoralized in consequence of the weekly settlement in cash gold; the dealers having reduced the rates for carrying five times during the day. The lowest sales were at 478 for sixty days and 482 for sight. The closing prices were 480; and 483 1-2. The customs receipts were $487,000. Gold opened at 115 1-4, rose to 115 3-8, declined to 115 1-8, recovered to 115 3-8, fell off to 114 7-8, and closed at 115. The rates paid for borrowing were 3-16, 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per diem, and 6 and 2 per cent. per annum. Loans were afterwards made flat and at 1 per cent. for carrying. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $241,000. The clearings were $71,-000,000. Government bonds were a fraction lower, in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. In the stock market has been irregular, but in the main weak and lower. The failure of Vyse & Co., and a fear that the contest between the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads may extend to other lines, had a depressing influence. In the early dealings the decline ranged from ½ to 1¾. Lake Shore and Union Pacific were exceptionally firm, the former, it is said, having received the personal support of Vanderbilt to the extent of the purchase of 200,000 shares. The greatest decline was in Pacific Mail, Northwest following. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph sold at 22¾, against 21 yesterday. During the last hour the market recovered ¼ to ¾ from the lowest point, but in final dealings this was lost. Western Union was noticeably weak, and declined to 70 3-4 on agitation in Congress about a bill regulating telegraphs. Lake Shore declined to 73¾. Ohios sold down to 25 regular and 24¾ seller sixty. Union Pacific declined to 34 3-4. Wabash was exceptionally firm, rising to 10¾. The transactions aggregated 265,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 53,000 Western Union, 34,000 Northwest, 10,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 53,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Ohio, 9,000 Wabash, and 20,-000 Union Pacific.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's new, 114⅝; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 118¼; do of '67, 118¾; do of '68, 119¼; '65 new, 118⅝; 10-40s, 116⅜; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 96¾; Tennessee, old, 62; do new, 62¾; Virginia, new, 39; do old, 40; North Carolina, old, 26; do new, 15.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 100½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 87; American Merchants, Union Express, 63¾; United States Express, 59½; Pacific Mail, 31½; New York Central, 101; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 128; do pref'd, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 99¾; Northwestern, common, 43½; do, preferred, 82; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 108; St. Paul, 34¾; do preferred, 54; Toledo & Wabash, 10¾; do, preferred, 14; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 107; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64¾; Lake Shore, 72½; Burlington & Quincy, 104; Panama, 111; Illinois Central, 101; Union Pacific, 35½; Central Pacific, 90¾; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, February 17—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols, money, 92¾ @92⅞; account, 92¾@93. 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do 1867, 106¾; do 1868, 106¾; United New York Central, 92¼; Erie, 27¼; do preferred, 43.

PARIS, Feb uary 17.—Rentes 84f. 65c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1875.

The leading merchandise markets continue rather quiet, trade is not active, but be or usually is at this particular time, although it is better than it has been, and we are in hopes that it will continue to improve. There is a very fair local trade in grain, but flour continues dull, and, to dealers, very unsatisfactory. The grocery trade is also dull but devoid of any new features deserving of special notice. The week is a fair jobbing demand for the hog product, but the tendency of the market is weaker. In general produce, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, etc., there is a fair degree of activity and prices are fully sustained.

APPLES—Sales at $2@2.50 for choice and $2.75@3 for fancy varieties.
APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2½@3c per ₱.
DRIED Fruit, dull, but prices remain as last quoted; $1.75@2 ₱ bush., as to quality.
BUTTER—The market continues fairly active, and, notwithstanding the receipts recently have been liberal, prices are still maintained; sales of prime to choice rolls at 28@30.
CRANBERRIES—$8@12 ₱ bbl.
CHEESE—Prime Ohio Goshen, in job lots, 16¾ @17; New York do., 17½@18.
DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet and prices unchanged. Apples quotable at 7@8, and Peaches at 8@9 for halves.
EGGS—The supply of fresh is very much reduced and prices 1@2c still maintained, 35@37c; pickled quotable at 22@25.
FLOUR—No movement to note. We continue previous quotations: Spring wheat, family, $5.40 to $5.50; for Winterfills, $5.50 to $5.75 for Minnesotas. Winter wheat, $5.50 to $5.75 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.
GROCERIES—Coffee—From all quarters the inquiry continues moderate, and on the seaboard the importers are doing but little business, the jobbers holding back on account of the rise in gold and from the West and South. Absent former rates are quoted, but in the present position of business, figures are merely nominal. Java, however, keeps well up, and is held firm. Sugar—Thom o & Co.'s letter to one of our mercantile houses, under date of the 13th inst., reports a better feeling at New Orleans, with sales of Louisiana Sugar at full or higher prices. The proposed increase of twenty-five (25) per cent. on the duty on foreign Sugars by the new tariff now under discussion in Congress accounts for the advance in prices. In New York raws must still a moderate demand from the refiners at former prices, and refined sugars remain unchanged but firm. Rice continues steady for both Carolina and Louisiana. Molasses and Syrups unchanged. Tea—A New York writer gives the statistical position of this article, and says it is susceptible of proof, as follows: "Stocks in importers hands in New York and Boston, Feb. 1, 15,000,000 pounds, and the estimated quantity in the hands of jobbers is 20,000,000 ₱s—making a total of 30,000,000. The annual consumption of the country is, say 95,000,000 pounds; so that there is a supply for only about eight months instead of twelve as has been stated. The stock in the country is less than for 5 years." Teas look like good property, in view of these statistics, as the new crop does not begin to arrive until July. We may add, however, that about twenty cargoes containing ten million pounds are on their way to this country, and when thrown on the market may change values down to the old figures." Spices, we hardly be sustained unless Congress puts the duty on; but purchasers previous to it can hold quite safely. The trade here was well supplied before an advance, and are quite able to take care of their country friends.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11	Standard B	10⅛
Granulated	11	Extra Standard	10
Powdered	11	Demarara	9¾@10⅛
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	9¾@ 9¾		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	45	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Choice	25 @26
Roasted Rio, in ½ packages	27
Roasted Rio, in ½ packages	40
Roasted Java loose	30@35

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7½	Patna ₱ lb	7½@8
Carolina ₱ lb	8 @8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@75
Demarara	60@65		

GRAIN—There is a fair degree of activity in grain circles, but the demand is chiefly confined to supplying immediate wants, and there have been no large changes in prices for any kind of grain. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged: Potomac Ohio red, $1.18@1.16; ditto amber and white, $1.18 @1.20. In the country markets quite dull and unchanged: Receipts and offerings; the demand, however, is also light, as feeders generally are feeling more Corn, in consequence of its being so much cheaper, quotable at 63@65c for mixed and 65@66c for white. Ear Corn is in light supply and firmer in consequence; may be quoted at 70@75c for mixed. Oats—From about a hundred steamers running regularly between the United States and Europe a year or two ago, the number has been reduced to fifty-eight. The announcement that no less than 300 steamships are laid up in England, for lack of profitable employment, affords an indication of the depression of the carrying trade, which also affects sailing vessels. Rye is quotable at $1.10@1.12, with but little offering.

There was a full attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and it is worthy of mention that nearly every branch of business was being represented. During sales reported:

1 car Shelled Corn, free in elevator, at 74c.
1 car Shelled Corn, on track, at 79c.
2 cars White Oats at 60c.
2 cars Middlings at $1.50.
1 car Timothy Hay at $22.
1 car Timothy Hay at $21.
1 car Anthracite Coal at $7 ₱ ton.

HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.
HAY—Baled is steady, with a fair degree of activity, but prices remain as last quoted; sales on Monday at $20@22; prairie, $17 to $19, according to quality.
MILL FEED—There is a very fair demand, and the market may be quoted steady at $1.25 for Bran Shipstuff and Shorts at $1.30@1.35 and Chopped Feed at $1.37½@1.40. Middlings, $1.45@1.55.
POTATOES—The arrivals recently have been light, and with a reduced supply the feeling has improved; Peach Blows in a jobbing way, 90c@$1 ₱ bu for sacked.
PROVISIONS—There is a continued steady jobbing demand, but prices have undergone no change for several days.

Hams—Extra S. C.	13½	Lard—Prime Leaf in	11½
Do. Sugar Cured	13½	Do. Prime	11½
Shoulders, S. C.	9½	Do. half barrels	11½
Bacon Shoulders, S. C.	9½	Lard—Def. for sum-	
Do. Clear Rib, Sugar		mer delivery	11½
Cured, old	12	Do., in ½ bbls	
Do. Clear, Sugar		Do., in ¼ bbls	
Cured, new	13	Do., in kits	
Beef Tongues, Sugar		Do., in ½ tubs	
Cured	7@ 9	Do., in tubs	12½
Pickled Shoulders	9	Do., 5 ₱ do	12½
Short Rib Sides	11½	Do., 3 ₱ pails	13½
Clear Sides	12	Do., 5 ₱ do	13½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$20.50	Do., 3 ₱ do	13½
Minor's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	10
Extra Lard Oil	$1.12	Bologna	7
Carbon Oil	12	Minor's Lard Oil	16

½ bbl Pigs Feet.....4.50 ½ bbl Pigs Feet.....2.75

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13 cents; do Turkeys, 12@16c. Live Chickens, 60@70 cents per pair.

TEAS—$1.50@2 ₱ lb.
RAISINS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2 @3 cts for good, mixed, whole; 3½@4 ₱ lb.
SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted at $6.50@7. Timothy at $2.50@3.25.
TALLOW—City, 8½@9; country, 7½@8.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

The Crude market continues firm and prices are still tending upward; quoted to-day at $1.82@$1.86 per barrel at wells, and $1.82½ for immediate shipment. It is said that some of the banks in the producing regions hold a large amount of oil, estimated at 125,000 to 150,000 barrels as oil aleral, which cost $1.70@1.75 or thereabout at wells, and that they are buying with a view of putting up the market sufficiently to get their money back. Whether it is so or not we do not pretend to state, but we give it for what it is worth. Refined is also firmer but unchanged: the delivered on Connecsville cars to go to Baltimore, while, on the other hand, we were informed that the refiners who have delivered in Pennsylvania cars to go to Philadelphia. New York was reported at 14¾c and Philadelphia at 14@ 14¼ delivered.

There is little or no demand for Barrels, and prices remain as last quoted; countries, $1.05@1.10; city make, $1.25.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The *Commercial* says:—The improvement in the tone of the market in our last review culminated in an advance on Pig. Prices have advanced since other important items of the trade, and there is a better demand springing up. Should there be such an increase in the consumption as is anticipated at the opening of the Spring trade, we shall have a permanent advance on all grades. Bar Iron is also firmer, with a better inquiry. We now quote the closing rates as follows:

HOT-BLAST CHARCOAL.

Ranging ₱ ton	Tenn. No. 1.$27 00@30 00
No. 1 ₱ ton	Tenn. Forge 26 00@28 00
Do., Forge	25 00@26 00
	Mo., No. 1 28 00@30 00
	Do., No. 2 26 00@00 00

HOT-BLAST STONE COAL.

Mo., No. 1.$25 00@26 00	Do., No. 1.$26 00@26 00
Do., Forge 24 00@00 00	Do., Forge 24 00@00 00

COLD-BLAST CHARCOAL.

H. Rock	
Carwheel.$40 00@50 00	Mo., do.$43 00@45 00
Ohio, do 45 00@50 00	Mo. and Forge 40 00@42 00
Red river do 43 00@45 00	Bloom 35 00@00 00
Tennessee 43 00@45 00	

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

BEEF CATTLE.—In comparison with last week a trifle better feeling was developed in this market to-day, and the condition of affairs generally was more satisfactory to sellers. The improvement, however, was only in point of activity, values not change value down to the lowest point. As usual the better grades attracted most of the attention of buyers, and other descriptions moved with comparative readiness, all the offerings being disposed of at an early hour in the day. We quote choice at 7¼@8c, the latter for a small lot; fair to good at 6¾@7¼c, and common at 5¾@6½c per ₱. Sales 1,200 head.

SHEEP.—A more animated inquiry prevailed for this description of stock, and with a falling off in the receipts, buyers experienced in obtaining rather better prices. Sales of good and prime at 6¾@7½c; fair to middling at 6@6¾c, and common at 4½@5¾c, and "scalawags" at $2.50@3 per head. There were few or no Lambs on sale. We quote at 5@7¾c for spring lambs, and $2.50@3.50 for common. Receipts, 9,000 head.

HOGS.—The tone of the market was firmer to-day under the influence of the more liberal receipts and increased desire on the part of buyers to operate. Sales of corn-fed at $10.75@11 ₱ 100 ₱s net. Receipts, 4,600 head.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—There was a good demand for the better qualities of timothy, and the movement was quite brisk; common lots, however, were very little called for, and sales of these were slow. The feeling was one of firmness, although no change of importance was exhibited in values. Sales ranged at $2.40 to $2.55 for fair to good, $2.25@2.35 for prime, and $2.60 was paid for a small lot of very bright. The inquiry for clover continues restricted, and sales were rather slow. Quotable at $6.40 to 6.60 for common to choice medium, and $6.70 to $6.90 for mammoth. Flax seed at $1.35 for good crushing. Hungarian was in fair request, and prices ruled steady. Sold at 85 cents for prime. Millet was quiet and without essential change. Quotable at 90@95c, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

PITTSBURGH CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at these yards from Sunday up until noon to-day, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding week also:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	63 cars.	35 cars.	20 cars.
Monday	24 "	12 "	6 "
Tuesday	28 "	12 "	26 "
Wednesday	22 "	22 "	20 "
Total	205 "	81 "	74 "
Same time last week	206 "	56 "	55 "

TRADE IN GENERAL.

The arrivals of all kinds of stock, while they show a slight increase thus far as compared with the corresponding time last week, continue light nevertheless, and it may be attributed to a considerable degree to the icy and slippery condition of the country roads, rendering it very difficult to drive from the interior to points of shipment on their railroads, and then the severity of the weather has not been without its effect. Trade is only fair, and the markets, in a general way, present but little that is new or important; dealers generally continue to complain of trade as being unsatisfactory, that there has not been much margin for profit recently, and that the great trouble appears to be that prices are too high in first hands; producers, however, have no reason to complain, as they are realizing good rates for everything they have to sell, without being exposed to the exposure and risks which have to be incurred by the dealer.

Prices, Duff & Dilworth, Wholesale Dealers in Live Stock, at the Central (East Liberty) Stock Yards, report as follows:

CATTLE.

The arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day, show an increase of 59 cars as compared with the corresponding time last week, while the shipments during the same time were considerably less, 73 against 200. On Monday business, as it usually is on the day in question, was very quiet, and on Tuesday was not much better; the Philadelphia buyers usually arrive here on Tuesday, but they failed to put in an appearance this week until Wednesday, and this accounts for the very limited amount of business on Tuesday. This forenoon trade was fairly active, the usual feeling up for the head, the great proportion of which were purchased by Philadelphia buyers, and at about last week's prices; the Philadelphia men continue to complain that business is very unsatisfactory, that cattle are too high here to allow them any margin for profit in their market, hence they are bearishly inclined, and insist on lower rates, but in consequence of the light supply they have been unable to force concessions. The attendance of country buyers from the eastern part of the State is very small as compared with what it has been, and our market for common, light cattle is not as good in consequence; these buyers are now purchasing from feeders in Lancaster, Chester and other adjoining counties, and it will not be long before these counties will be able to ship a considerable number of cattle to Philadelphia. There have been but very few sold on New York account as yet, and so far as we could learn, there have been none sold to go to Baltimore; there are buyers here for the former point, and no doubt there will be some purchased for shipment to New York between now and the close of the week. The average quality, if anything, is rather better than last week, but, as already stated, prices are without an upward tendency. Nearly all wide sheetings advanced 2½c. Hamburg and Boston demand are advanced. Cotton dress goods are higher. Shirting and fancy printcars in moderate demand, and ginghams are active, with an upward look. Woolen goods continues quiet. Hosiery is very firm.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 17.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.18. Corn unchanged. Barley weak; Canada offered at $1.40.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 17.—Breadstuffs and Grain quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, February 17.—Cattle: receipts 425 head; total for the week 5,471; market moderately active and strong at yesterday's prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,000; total for the week 10,800; market dull; owners holding for an advance; wethers $5@5.25; lambs $6@6.25, according to quality. Hogs: receipts 2,100; total for the week 9,000. Yorkers $5.75@5.87½; heavy hogs $7.15@7.35; light stock in poor demand.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; better demand at slightly higher prices; sales range to extra shipping steers $2.80@3.40; trading chiefly in stockers at $3@4; ordinary to choice $4.75 @5.85; shipments 770 head. Hogs: receipts 16,000 head; market fairly active and a shade lower; light hogs $6.40@6.75; choice heavy $6.30@7.20; sales chiefly at $6.75@7.15; a few fancy sold at $7.25 @7.50; shipments 3,200. Sheep: receipts 1,500 head; market dull, unsettled and nominally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—Hogs active and strong; Yorkers 6@6½c; light to heavy packing 6⅞ @7¾c. Cattle firm for best grades; poor to fair native steers at $3.25@3.35; good $5.75; common $3.12½; good Texas $4.50.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Hogs quiet and firm for good grades; common dull at $5.25@5.40; fair to good packing $6.70@7.35; choice $7.20@ 7.50.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 17.—There was a steady demand for all kinds of domestic wool, manufacturers purchasing as needed. No large sales are reported, but prices is expected at present. The bulk of the stock was held firmly. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 53 @57c for XX and choice medium; delaine and Michigan fleeces 49@52½c; combing and delaine fleeces 50@56c; superfine and extra pulled 43@55c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton quiet and steady at 15⅝@15¾c; futures closed quiet, with sales of 16,700 bales; February 15 19-16@15 19-32c; March 15 19-32@15 5-8c; April 15 31-32@16 1-16c; May 9-32@16 5-16c; June 16 19-32@16 9-16c; July 16 27-32 @16¾c; August 17@17 1-16c; September 16 9-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car lumber Ford & M; 1 do Alcott & B; 1 do Mc-Clure; 2 cattle Dempsey; 1 do Bingham & Co; 1 do Wilson; 4 bbls pine J C Mitchell & Son; 29 kegs nuts Lewis O & P; 1 bdl old saws Park Bro; 6 saws Shoup & Co; 2 bdls w bowls W Speer & Son; 1 pkg 4 box fish W Boyd; 3 kegs butter Voigt M & co; 10 pails tobacco Hersch Bro; 4 bxs do W Birch; 50 do pipe T C Jenkins; 6 bxs scales J J Moore; 50 half barrels fish Dilworth Bro; 15 casks p ash Flint Glass co; 40 do Dilbridge & co; 1 car l beer J Lissy 1 do pkgs chairs and rattan Lindsay & Mc-Cutcheon; 2 do chairs B Rothman; 89 bdls felloes T Hare & Bro; 8 bbls 48 sks flour M K Polan; 5 bbls 20 sacks flour J Chamberlain; 13 bbls p ware Gallagher & Co; 25 pkgs s iron Zug & co; 1 keg a butter E Fox & co; 3 boxes sands J Lippincott; 11 kegs o meal L J Blanchard; 2 bbls mdse R P Walker.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—34 cars coal Armstrong D & co; 69 do N Y & C co; 16 do Schultz & Co; 1 do Gallagher & Co; 1 do Hutchinson & Co; 2 do Wilson; 4 bbls pine J C Mitchell & Son; 29 kegs nuts Lewis O & P; 1 bdl old saws Park Bro; 6 saws Shoup & Co; 2 bdls w bowls W Speer & Son; 1 pkg 4 box fish W Boyd; 3 kegs butter Voigt M & co; 10 pails tobacco Hersch Bro; 4 bxs do W Birch; 50 do pipe T C Jenkins; 6 bxs scales J J Moore; 50 half barrels fish Dilworth Bro; 15 casks p ash Flint Glass co; 40 do Dilbridge & co; 1 car l beer J Lissy 1 do pkgs chairs and rattan Lindsay & McCutcheon; 2 do chairs B Rothman; 89 bdls felloes T Hare & Bro; 8 bbls 48 sks flour M K Polan; 5 bbls 20 sacks flour J Chamberlain; 13 bbls p ware Gallagher & Co; 25 pkgs s iron Zug & co; 1 keg a butter E Fox & co; 3 boxes sands J Lippincott; 11 kegs o meal L J Blanchard; 2 bbls mdse R P Walker.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car scrap steel Maloney & L; 3 do m pork E H Mayer & co; 2 do hoof and bone Hoffstot Bro; 1 do W Jo. Kiss & Bro; 100 bbls whisky Gray & co; 100 do F Keller; 120 g hides J Hammet & son; 10 tres iron Shoup & co; 1 do mdse Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 do mdse Weller Bros; 50 bxs soap T C Jenkins; 4 cars g meat E H Mayer & co; 100 bbls flour D McMillan & co; 2 do mdse Lippincott & Co; 17 do mdse Coleman & co; 2 do butter J H Loh & co; 70 bbls apples M McWhinney & co; 10 tubs butter J A Graf & co; 1 do lard Hamilton & Co; 1 do mdse Keil & R; 50 bbls oil Tabnestock H & S; 2 cars oats Gill & Fairley; 1 car wheat Marshall Kennedy & co; 50 do brooms Arthurs & Co; 1 do mdse Mc-Clurg & co; 2 cars g stone Graff B & co; 31 s Mc-Elroy & co; 1 do rags c seed Scobia R & S; 4 bxs fish Garrett & Sykes; 1 pkg Carr Swigart.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—13 tubs butter S Hamilton & Co; 6 do do Hays & Co; 18 bbls peaches J R & D F Keasey; 5 do do butter; 1 do beans J H Loh & co; 50 bbls flour Ins Co of North America; 1 do do Hays & Co; 1 do do rye D G Stewart & co; 10 bbls flour 100 sks dried Mellwyn & B; 10 bbls foil Byers Mec & co; 8 bbls whisky P Durnan; 1 do do Hays & Co; 1 do do whisky s Richardson & co; 2 do B D Moore; 4 bales b corn Watt L & co; 2 cars h hay L O Graff & co; 20 bbls beef Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 do do Hays & Co; 10 bxs candles A V R R; 2 pkgs s dry goods Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 do do Hays & Son; 5 bxs pig tobacco J L Sayre; 1 car g glass A V R R.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—1 car oats D Mauger; 1 do S K Flood & co; 1 do L G Graff & co; 1 do Gill & Greenwald.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Mdse Bay.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co	3
Total	3

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Rolfe, P. E. & Co 2 Lloyd Furnace 9 J Moorhead 10 2 Nimick & Co 3 Shoenberger B & Co 5 Klouman & Co 10 Total 39

PORK PACKERS.

J. L. DUNSEATH.....JOHN NEELY.

J. L. DUNSEATH & CO.,

Pork Packers,

AND DEALERS IN

Provisions, Lard Oil and Refined Lard,

301 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sugar-Cured Hams, Dried Beef.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad, Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels and Boilers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Laing & McKallip,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.

General Agents for the Celebrated

Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale

HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!

Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

347 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, TEAS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

Flour! Flour!

HANNA, WOOD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. P. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caldwell & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders for shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,

No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:kH

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLSALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WHITMORE & CO., COMMISSION

MERCHANTS, and dealers in COUNTRY PRODUCE, CARBON OIL, &c. Agents for Dr. NEWLAND'S MILD BOTANIC BITTERS. 46 NINTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. dec8:18

20 TONS MIDDLINGS,

3 cars prime white Oats,
3 cars prime mixed Oats,
2 cars shelled Corn,

HOME NEWS.

Coasting Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, as a boy named Sullivan was coasting on James street, Allegheny, and was going down the street at a very rapid rate, his sled ran against a tree and he was thrown against the tree and rendered insensible and received a severe wound on the head. He was carried to his home near by, and medical aid summoned.

Testamentary.

The late lamented John Arthurs, it appears, after making ample provision for his wife, bequeathed to his nieces, daughters of Mr. Robert Arthurs, the house and about eight acres of ground in Oakland, now occupied by them; to his nephew, Samuel E. Arthurs, son of Wm. Arthurs, deceased, an annuity for life of $300, and to the American Bible Society $7,500. It will thus be seen that this good man—in death as throughout his long, useful and blameless life "Was ready to give and glad to distribute, laying up in store for himself a good foundation against the time to come, that he might attain eternal life."

Castle Shannon Railway.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Castle Shannon Railway Company held Tuesday afternoon, the following financial statement was presented:

ASSETS.

Railroad equipment		$ 225,000 00
Coal owned by the Company		117,500 23
Improvement and construction		236,934 98
Equipment		50,017 49
Live stock		19,025 00
Real estate and buildings		261,312 52
Bonds, mortgages and notes	$ 83,337 24	
Bonds and mortgages due on real estate	41,926 05—	125,273 29
Office furniture		1,217 63
Due from stockholders		34,700 70
Due from other accounts		28,628 47
Interest accrued on bonds and mortgages		3,582 11
Cash		1,662 82
		$1,086,455 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$	576,960 00
Bonds and mortgages, R. R. and coal, $134,293 96		
Bonds and mortgages, real estate, 156,862 54		291,156 47
Bills payable		74,075 71
Interest accrued		12,362 78
Due on pay rolls		9,622 43
Due on other acc'ts		8,071 87
Total	$	972,249 26
Surplus		114,205 89
		$1,086,455 15

WHAT AN ELECTION COSTS.

Tuesday's Expense to the County.

The new arrangement of having so many voting places is not without its expense. Controller Warner has figured up the cost of Tuesday's election, which amounts to $3,684 40. This is just for the pay of election officers. The law provides that when a board is occupied with its duties until after midnight, the members shall receive pay for two days, hence it is better to finish ten minutes after twelve o'clock than ten minutes before. There were quite a number of boards that did get through before midnight on this occasion, but there are no insinuations to the effect that the extra time had any influence with them. The pay allowed is two dollars and fifty cents per day, and each board consists of five members, making a total cost of twelve dollars and a half each, providing they get through in one day, or even one-third of the way beyond midnight. This expense does not include the cost of publishing the proclamation, which will greatly increase it. The expenses of candidates will probable double that of the whole cost to the county, so that the entire expense may be safely placed at ten thousand dollars. Not a bad day's work.

A DEMOCRATIC DODGE.

How they Stole a March in the Seventh Ward.

The Democracy of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, have been jubilant since Tuesday over what they deem a very neat game to secure a Democratic councilman from that ward. It is claimed that Mr. Charles Jeremy was elected in February, last year, as a member of Select Council, for the term commencing in 1875. He has not been present at council meetings, we notice, and has never been sworn into office. Under these circumstances his predecessor, Mr. J. D. McFarland, has been holding over under the law which empowers a Councilman to hold over until his successor is elected.

The Democrats, it seems, have been attentively looking up the law recently, which led them to the conclusion that there was a limit of the time for Mr. Jeremy to be sworn in and that it had expired; hence there was a legal vacancy. They said nothing about their discovery, but on election day quietly polled a few votes for a candidate whom they put up. The Republicans did not discover the game until it was too late to defeat it, and so the Democratic candidate went through, and an interesting contest comes up in the future. It was a very pretty game, but the whole success hinges on so many legal technicalities that it would not be safe to predict a result.

REVISORS.

First Meeting this Year.

The first meeting of the Board of Revision for the purpose of fixing the valuation of property in the city for 1875, was held yesterday in the Common Council chamber in Municipal Hall Mr. McElroy, presided. After opening for business Mr. Lewis offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Board of Revision has revised the property assessment twice, and believing it to be fairly equalized; and,

WHEREAS, There has been a general depression in the value of real estate since the assessment of 1874, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Controller be instructed to reduce the assessment of 1874 *ten per cent.*, as a basis for the cash valuation of 1875, and that the Board now proceed to hear appeals from that basis, the notice to be given ten days and wards as fixed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the daily papers of the city.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lewis it was resolved that notice of appeal days should be advertised in all the city papers. Mr. Phelps stated that last year the basis assessment was $175,000,000, but that this year it was reduced to $155,000,000. The following appeals were disposed of: W. Schoyer, of J. P. Hart & Co., Post building. Assessed valuation, $40,500; owners valuation, $38,000; valuation reduced $1,000. George R. White & Co., building Fifth avenue. Valuation reduced from $16,000 to $12,000. Dr. Beesy appealed from the assessment on property on Grant street and Cherry alley, but learning that it had been fixed at $13,000, he expressed himself as satisfied. The Board then adjourned.

ORTWEIN'S WILL.

He Signed it Coolly—Still Remains Indifferent—The Scaffold.

Yesterday afternoon Ortwein's counsel and two witnesses visited him in his cell, and read to him the will written at his suggestion. After its reading he pronounced it "all right," as calmly and unmoved as though it were a letter to a friend. The provisions of the document will not be made known until after his execution. He has no property of any value in this country, but holds an interest as an heir to his father's estate in Germany.

Notwithstanding the noise of the hammer, in the erection of the gallows and building the fence around the yard, is ringing in his ears from morning until night he remains imperturbable and unmoved, eating as heartily and sleeping as soundly as though he had a long and happy future before him. His conduct was such as to deeply impress those who visited him yesterday. They all seemed to realize the awful situation more clearly than he did. It is a disgrace that this criminal be in charge of his body after death, and dispose of it as they think best.

The fence around the jail yard has been completed, and the foundation laid upon which the gallows is to be erected, the timbers for which are strewn about the yard ready to be put together. It is the determination of his counsel to have everything done strictly in accordance with the law, allowing no departure from its strictest provisions for the accommodation of any class.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

Mr. McKee Explains His Defeat—And Indulges in a Little Philosophy.

The result of the elections being somewhat adverse to the "Pott Lariet" Mr. McKee accepts the situation philosophically, and explains how it was brought about in language that is marked with his usual terseness and vigor.

To the citizens of Pittsburgh:

Gentlemen How could I expect to be elected Mayor with All the Hosts of Hole arraide Against me. Democrats and Liquor men Crucaders and Womans rights men this Swarm of Locusts from the Rotomias Pit arraide against me the Democrats burnt up my Tickets and thus defeated me and my name being so much like Christy McGee that they voted McGee insted of McKee This is what defeated me! I have a good noshen to make Christy McGee change his name or use him for damage I did not want to be Mayer; but I would like the honour of beating McGee And if I had been elected I would not interfear with McKarty I would beg or die on the streets Before I would take another penny *Job*. And if McGee Interfeares with with Mr. McKarty he will be *Justifyable* in sending him to the Work House for six Months.

so I would advise Mr. McGee to not interfear with Mr. McKarty for the next three years, or he will be hung higher than Haymen for McKarty is the Laful Ruler of the City and it is a blessing that the city *got such a man* A Democrat has noright to *Rule such a man* A Democrat has noright to *Rule* nor to be a Citizen of the Country, they are only *Rebels* A man must come under the banner of truth before he can take the reighns of Government.

I will Prove in any Court of the United States that no Democrate has a right to *rule* because the Bible declares that whosoever ruleth over man must rule in the fear of *God*. Now I would like to no where *he has got any* authority' he has got authority from men but none from the God. I know from the Feeling of the People that I am going to be elevated to some high Office not mech to be elevated to from President. By J. MCKEE.

I am going to contest the *Election* as a *fraud*. If McGee interfears with McKarty—for I say that the Election is a *fraud* And I can prove it. By J. MCKEE.

THE ELECTIONS.

Additional Returns From the Cities and Rural Districts.

The following returns from the elections on Tuesday have been received since our last report.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council, J. G. McCandless, C.; Common Council, William Kerr, R.; William Moore; Alderman, Henry Wilson, R.; Ward Assessor, Alexander McClary.; School Director, J. J. Booth, R.; Board of Revision, Charles Martin, R.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Select council* James B. Glass, 400; R. E. Breed, 124. Common Council*W. H. Dauler, 242*Jas. Reynolds, 553, Wm. McAdams, 221; J. Vannotte, 152. School-directors*Wm. B. Evans, 527*Gotleib Gerner, 343; G. Seibold, 185. Alderman*J. A. Lippert, 381; J. D; McDonough, 143. Board of Revision—M. Mawhinney, 221;*Ed. Davies, 310. General Assessor—Samuel Glass, 328; J.*Dyer, 203. District Assessor—E. D. Wilt. Constable—H. Chadwick. Judge of election—A. J. Barr. Inspectors of election—F. H. Close; Daniel McKee.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Select Council—Samuel McKinley, 99; *Jos. Spahrk, 102. Common Council, *Wm. Hill, 85; *Thos. Hess, 89; B. F. Coil, 9; *Wm. J. Fennerty, 125; Sam. McElroy, 27. School Directors—Louis W. Bier 38; John W. Lyon, 42. John Cregan, 52. Alderman—W. C. Barr, 79; G. F. Rammell, 93; Wm. H. Stoughton, 25.

NINETEENTH WARD.

Select Council, R. H. Negley, R.; Common Council, Oliver Ferson, R. Alderman, John Allen, R.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Select Council, Dennington, 212; Imhoff, 186. Common Council, Aull, 232; Nunson, 164. Alderman, Bradly, 223; Brady, 174. Revisor; Stonerod, 208; Reymer, 171. Assessor, King, 216; Young, 182. Constable, Little, 191; Neff, 165.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Select Council, D. D. Bruce, D; Common Council, D. B. Morrison; School Directors, first precinct, John Hassin, Wm. Longeay; Revisor, W. H. Irwin.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

The election is this ward resulted in the choice of the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of the Assessor and Alderman. The ticket is as follows:—Select Council, Samuel S. Brown; Common Council, John Price; School Directors, John W. G. Smith, R. J. Wilson; Alderman, George Barker; Judge of Election, W. B. McCain, Inspector of Election, Jas. Berry, General Assessor, Wm. McClure; Board of Revision, A. B. Stevenson; Constable, P. Huntsberger.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Alderman, *Donley, R., 243; Lafferty, D., 29. Select Council, *McClurg, 248; Joseph Muller, D., 75. Common Council, (two to elect), W. D. West, R., 518; John Auge, R., 512; C. Hagan, D., 179. Wm. Dalzell, Nathan D., 186. School Directors, David T. Reese, R., Wm. McClurg, R. Board of Revision, John C. Reese, R. Assessor, John Shearman.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council, Patrick M. Carr for the two years unexpired term, 258; John A. Brashear for the same, 209. Common Council*W. H. Dauler, 242*Jas. Reynolds, 553, Wm. McAdams, 221; J. Vannotte, 152. School-directors*Wm. B. Evans, 527*Gotleib Gerner, 343; G. Seibold, 185. Alderman*J. A. Lippert, 381; J. D; McDonough, 143. Board of Revision—M. Mawhinney, 221;*Ed. Davies, 310. General Assessor—Samuel Glass, 328; J.*Dyer, 203. District Assessor—E. D. Wilt. Constable—H. Chadwick. Judge of election—A. J. Barr. Inspectors of election—F. H. Close; Daniel McKee.

THIRTIETH WARD.

Alderman, John Fitzsimmons, R.; Select Council, H. D. Rolfe, R.; Common Council, Wm. N. McKelvy, R. Board of Revision, Andrew Shubert, C.; Assessor, M. W. Frank, C.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.

Select Council—Hare, 82; Schwarm, 104 Common Council—Nesbit, 118; Heinrich, 67. Alderman—Schuck, 114; Shick, 74. Revisor—Shick, 121; Jones, 66. Assessor—Scrobel, 109; Tragessor, 80.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.

Select Council, *Thomas Kernan, 79; W. H. Eberhart, 55. Common Council, *Patrick Loughran, 95; Lewis Paulson, 30. Alderman, *B. W Stoffer, 97; M. S. Sullivan, 27. Constable, *Michael Quinn, 100; Joseph Eberle, 30. School Directors, *Joseph Kepler, 97; *B. W. Stoffer, 98; M. J. Sullivan, 26; Henry Fleckner, 27. Assessor, *John Creegan, Sr., 74; Thomas Rossiter, 34; Peter Morgan, 26. Revisor, *James O'Neil, 98; Guttman, McCullough, 26.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD.

Select Council—A. W. Foster, 115*, Craddock, D., 97. Common Council—Foley, D., 103*; Owin, R., 62; Cahn, D., 44.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

Select Council, *J. G. Vierheller, 99; W. H. Edwards, 50; M. P. Hays, 12. Common Council, Thomas Cliney, 53; Albert Graham, 59; *Joseph Senner, 61. Revisor, *John Shephard, 105; Wm. Bell, 13. School Directors, *W. Erwin, 173; *James McBride, 131; J. Boggs, 18; G. H. Weaver, 53. Alderman, *David Robinson, 126; M. Greer, 57; F. Fitzgerald, 2.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Select Council, D. Aiken, Jr.; Common Council, W. B. Negley; Alderman, —— Irwin.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.

Select Council, George S. Holliday, R; Common Council, W. Bell, R; Select Council, unexpired term, Alexander Speer, Alderman, C. Shaler; Revision, Robert Gray.

ALLEGHENY.

SECOND WARD.

Select Council (unexpired term), *Alfred Slack, R., 339; Wm. F. Fairley, D., 65. Select Council (full term), *Simon Drum, R., 319; J. H. Stewart, D., 77. Common Council, *James Hunter, R., 284; *James Wilson, R., 288; *Samuel D. Sholes, R., 290; Joseph Alston, 335; H. Long, D., 40; D Daub, D., 43; J. Eichbaum, D., 60; J. Grant, D., 35. Alderman, David McKelvey, R., 181; H. Schreiber, 30. School Directors, *L. W. Benney, R., 181; Geo. W. Reed, R. (One district in this ward is to be heard from.)

THIRD WARD.

Select Council—N. H. Voegtley, R., 826; (no opposition). Common Council, unexpired term, *Jacob Vetter, R., 376; (no opposition). Select Council (full term), *Samuel Hastings, R., 152; *Wm. Wettach, 160; *C. Lingenfelder, R., 154; *Wm. Swindel, C., 217; L. D. Hartman, D., 67; Jas. McKee, D., 131; Miller, 74; *R. B. Francis, 143; J. Kerr, 140. A. Tutner, 67. Alderman, *D. L. Smith, R., 277; H. Bork, D., 37. School Directors, *Wm. Boister, R., 270; *George McNulty, R., 134.

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council, J. H. Lindsay, R.; Common Council, W. C. Cooke, R., Leon Long, R.; Alderman, Charles Lighthill, R.; School Directors, Jas. Kennedy, R., Thos. P. Kennedy, R., and B. F. Swayne, D.; Judges of Election, N. Clinton, W. J. Caughey and James Jones.

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council, John A. Cochran; Common Council, L. P. Stone, George A. Cochran and James Parkhill; Alderman, S. J. Crist; Poor Director, Wm. H. Trimble; Assessor, T. H. Gibson; School Directors, John H. Trimble and H. H. Knox; Constable, John Dougherty. All Republicans.

EIGHTH WARD.

Select Council, G. P. Wilhelm, R.; Common Council, Christ. Klicker, R., Smith Walker, R.; School Directors, John Fisher, R. and Chas. Walter, R.; Alderman, Geo. Moul, R.; Poor Director, D. F. Jackson, R. Assessor, Wm. Oakley, R.; Constable, Jos. Mooney, R.

NINTH WARD.

Select Council, Chas. A. Weaver, D.; Common Council, John Hughes, D., P. Wall, D.; Alderman, O. L. Harrington, R., Poor Director, Dr. D. Riggs.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Select Council, Walton Wolsey; Common Council, John Selling, Thomas B. Kerr, Alderman, Jas. L. Smith.

LOWER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.

Justice of the Peace—John W. Patterson, School Directors—August Meahl, August Haas. Judge of Election—Jacob Conrad. Inspector of Election—John Emery, Chris Snyder. Assessor—John Gunkle. Supervisor—John Ubinger. Auditor—Jacob Miller. Clerk—Jacob J. Bronder. Constable—John Conrad.

MILLVALE BOROUGH.

Burgess—John I Williams. Council—Brewer Scott, Daniel Dempsey, A. M. Johnson, C. L. Walther. Judge of Election—Thomas McElroy, Sr. Inspector of Election—C. L. Walther. Assessor—A. McF. Johnston, Sr. Auditors—S. H. Johnston, J. G. Riley. Street Commissioner — A. McF. Johnston, Sr. Constable—Marcus Lang.

CHARTIERS BOROUGH.

Burgess—William J. Steel, 93.* Council —Patrick Kelly, 100;* W. C. Parker, 100;* James McKee, 100,* Michael O'Keefe, 93.* James McConaughy, 78.* R. Dunbar, 78.* School Directors—E. E. Galbreth, 3 years, 92.* Dr. Andrew Smith, 2 years, 89.* A. W. Ewing, 3 years, 88.* Justice of the Peace—Wm. Hill, 103.* W. J. Ford, 51. Judge of Election—Jas. McKee, 114. Inspector of Election—James Nelson, 25;* Thomas D. Steen.* Assessor—William Wilcox, 83;* J. H. Robb, 67. Auditor—R. P. Burgan, 97.* Constable—B. M. Clark, 77; Wm. McBroin, 78.*

MANSFIELD BOROUGH.

Sam. McQuilty was elected burgess by six votes over A. Holland. M. B. Brown, John Gormley, James Brown, E. S. Cook, Frank Reno and John H. Oliver were elected Councilmen. Thoms Pascall was elected Constable over J. W. McCready by just three votes.

SEWICKLEY.

Burgess—Wm. Harbaugh. Assistant Burgess, Geo. H. Christy. Council—J. P. Smith, C. E. Kramer, C. W. Schimpf, Samuel McMasters, Reed Dippold, J. Morrison Hall and D. P. Chapman. Judges of Elections—T. E. Wakeman, three years; Jos. W. Warren, three years; R. McCready, one year.

VERONA.

Verona borough, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, reports the following result of Tuesday's election, and chronicles the triumph of superior strategy. It appears there exists a territorial jealousy between the residents of Edgewater and Hulton, at the upper end of the borough, and Verona and Ionia, at the lower end. This feeling cropped out on Tuesday, and the upper-enders scratched the ticket at the expense of the lower-end men. The lower-enders, finding this out, made a new ticket out of their best men, and by this move won the day, many of the opposing faction voting it. The result was as follows: Burgess —A. H. Rowand; Council—N. King, J. H. Cribbs, A. G. Shode, G. Richey, T. L. Miller, W. Trotter, V. G. Vollker, and W. J. Quinn; Auditors—B. F. Reynold, W. W. Greer; Assessor—G. L. Lee; Judge of Election—J. H. Blackford; Inspectors of Election—Jos. Marshall, W. D. Houghtelin; Constable——Mamkin.

THE CITY TICKET.

The city ticket fared rather badly. The Democrats even seemed to take but little stock in it, and all the interest centered in it was from the farcical character of the contest. The Democratic champions scored about a thousand votes. The Democratic vote in 1874 was over 6'000, and this showing seems to indicate that the Democrats were themselves satisfied with the result in 1874.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

The case of the Commercial Banking Company of McKeesport vs. Robert Haney, previously reported, is still on trial.

Sarah Rowland asked for permission to retain her separate earnings, as provided for by act of Assembly.

Trial List for To-day.

Rafferty, trustee, vs. Speer & Co.
Brown vs. Hubbell.
Wighman, trustee, vs. Hunter.
Same vs. O'Neal.
Same vs. Patterson.
Watson vs. city of Pittsburgh.
Mundorff vs. Evans et al.
Dellenbarh vs. Hill.
Sohn vs. Baffum.
Kern vs. Herron.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

Wilhelmina Walter by her next friend vs. Adam Klingleman; an action for slander. On trial.

The jury found for defendants in the case of John Banford vs. J. W. Bonte et al. Attachments were issued for five defaulting jurors, and they were each fined ten dollars.

The jury in the case of Bakewell & Co. vs. John Story was sworn in. The action in this case is to recover against the defendant, an employe in the glass works of the firm, who is charged with having been charging for more work than he done. The charge extends back to August 1871.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Newberger, Hockstadler & Co., et al., creditors, of Philadelphia, vs. Samuel Elias, debtor, Williamsport. Assuming county. An injunction was ordered to issue against A. Straussberger and Sadoe Ulman. The said debtor was also adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Smith.

John G. Coolman, Butler county. The appointment of S. M. Summerville, Esq., of Peachville, Butler county, as assignee, approved.

L. P. Chester vs. the steam tug Veteran No. 2, in admiralty; John Wier, of Pittsburgh, allowed to intervene.

In the cases of Andrew Ackley against the steamers "Little Giant" and "Leopard," in admiralty. The said steamers were condemned and ordered to be sold by the U. S. Marshal.

Albert Bown and George W. Heckert, partners as Bown & Heckert, of New Castle, Lawrence county, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy.

Criminal Court.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Eliza J. Ballot,	John A. Strain,
J. White, et al.,	Robt. Donaldson,
Wm. Hamilton,	Geo. Hamilton,
Teddy Finn, et al.,	Thos. Howard, et al.
Samuel Paisley,	Baldy Huntley,
John Miller,	Henry Wilson, (2)
J. D. McGowan,	Edward Parsons,
Daniel Smith, et al.,	John Vichman,
Wm. Riley,	Geo. Gillespie,

THE BAYNE-SCHAMBERG LIBEL.

Testimony Closed—Arguments of Counsel Last Continued.

This interesting case still forms the centre of attraction in Court circles. It occupied the entire day yesterday and is still unfinished, but evidently the end draweth nigh, as two of the counsel have made their speeches and only two remain to be heard.

Yesterday morning Mr. Schamberg resumed the witness stand, but nothing further of interest was obtained. He was followed by Mr. Hay, member of the bar, who had told him that he was fined so heavily because he was a Jew. He said he might have told him that, but he was not in earnest about it, only joking with him as he often did.

The Court sustained the objection.

Judge Sherrett testified that he thought the cases had been settled, and was under the impression that Col. Bayne had spoken in favor of the defendant and asked that he be allowed to go as light as possible.

Col. Bayne was recalled and testified that the cases were settled without his knowledge.

Mr. Brown—Did you know they were settled?

Wit.—Not until Mr. Schamberg published the article. I went and looked at the record and found what they had been.

Mr. B.—Now, then, how is it that those cases were settled and you, as District Attorney, did not know it?

Wit.—Mr. Brown, there are so many indictments to look after daily that it is utterly impossible for the District Attorney to know everything about.

Mr. B.—Then you couldn't follow the run of your business in this matter?

Wit.—Lost sight of those cases, there were so many others to attend to.

Mr. B.—You couldn't, then, follow the run of your business?

The witness pressed that his hands were full at the time, and that the cases had "slipped him," and he had not known of it until he examined the records of Court. All that he had done in the matter, up to the time of its getting into the hands of Court had been in conformity with the law, and with the approval and knowledge of Judge Sherrett, who presided at the time of Schamberg's conviction, that his case had many extenuating circumstances, and the defendant should not have a heavy sentence imposed.

The closing the testimony, and W. B. Moore addressed the jury at length in behalf of the defence. The principal point being that the railroad company appeared to have dispensed with the other refiners of the County, and if the District Attorney was not aware of the manner of disposition he should have been. He was followed by Mr. Brown, also for the defence, who labored to show that the libel was not in the first article in question, and that the defendant only did what any citizen had a perfect right to do: make public and criticise the acts of a public officer, more than that the person was a candidate for election to a higher office. Court then adjourned until to-day, when the case will be resumed.

M'MULLEN RECAPTURED.

The Champion Escapest Back in his Locker.

Yesterday morning Allegheny was in a great state of excitement over the capture of the notorious M'Mullen, who had been so successful in escaping from the penitentiary a few days since. During the previous afternoon word was received by Mayor Phillips that the bird was at a certain house near Wilkinsburg. Officers Scott and Geary were detailed to visit the place that night. Watching the house of the housekeepers along, knowing that M'Mullen would make a terrible resistance, no matter where found. The whole party drove out in carriages and surrounded the house of Mr. Grady, and Officer Scott went through the window they saw the object of their search, sitting cosily before the fire.

Officer Scott knocked at the door and was met by Mr. Grady. He asked for Jack Mullin and was informed that no such man was there. He plainly informed Mr. Grady that he was mistaken. Just then he heard a crash as if a window being smashed up stairs. Officer Geary was near where he could hear and also saw Mullin. Mullin fired several shots at him, all of which Geary returned. The chase was kept up lively for some distance, when the prisoner surrendered. It is said that he had been shot through the forearm. He was placed in a carriage and removed directly to the Penitentiary, where his wound was attended to by Dr. Rankin. Geary and Scott get the reward of one hundred dollars.

Subscriptions to the Kansas and Nebraska Sufferers.

James Laughlin, President of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Treasurer of the Fund, acknowledges receipt of the following subscriptions:

First Nat. Bank of Pittsburgh	$200 00	S. S. Bryan	$ 10 00
Citizens' National Bank of Pittsburgh	200 00	Cash	2 00
Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh	200 00	Robert E. Stewart	5 00
W. H. Day, Detroit	5 00	John Bissett	50 00
E. S. Blake	5 00	Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co	25 00
American I. Works	25 00	Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co	25 00
Store	36 00	James Marshall	25 00
Cash	1 00	Pittsburgh Forge & factoring Co	25 00
Rev. W. J. Robinson	10 00	McConway, Torley & Co	25 00
Rhoads & Co	25 00	Samuel Reynolds	25 00
C. E. Speer	25 00	G. Westinghouse, Jr. & Co	25 00
Reuben Miller	50 00	Totten & Co	25 00
Singer, Nimick & Co	150 00	James Hill & Company	20 00
Mrs. Ellen Watson	5 00	W. H. Kirkpatrick	25 00
Master Watson	1 00	Knabbens, Crawford Manufacg Co	25 00
Edmund Wilkins	10 00	A. Garrison & Co	25 00
Mrs. Jas. Laughlin	10 00	Bailey Farrell	10 00
Laughlin & Co	50 00	Hutchinson & Co	20 00
Thomas Carlin	10 00	Jas. Rees	10 00
Crawford Manufg Co	10 00	Klinzer & Johnson	10 00
John Crawford & Co	10 00	A. Speer & Sons	5 00
Marshall & Co	10 00	M. S. & Co	10 00
Heidick & Bro	5 00	Porger, Bell & Co	25 00
H. Aschauz & Son	5 00	Porter, Bell & Co	56 13
Langley & Colb	1 00	supplies	5 00
J. R. Sheriff & Son	2 00	H. P. Schwartz	5 00
Hostetter & Smith	100 00	George A. Kelly & Co	50 00
H. K. Thurber & Co	25 00	Total	$1,612 63
Capt W. W. Martin	25 00		

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer City of Chester, at New York; steamer Republic, at Queenstown; steamer Oder, Southampton, steamer Caledonia, at Moville; steamer Ville de Paris, at Havre.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new A. V. R. R. bonds as collateral:

$20,000 to loan on mortgages.

For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.

GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Fare Reduced.

Only $8 to Philadelphia by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, "Short Line." See advertisement.

THE "MAJOR'S" EXPLANATION.

A Few Words from the Other Side—The Course of the Gentleman Criticised—His Inconsistencies and Misstatements—Some Plain Facts for Thinking People.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I see by this morning's GAZETTE that the gallant warrior, Major Frew, finds it necessary to attempt an explanation of his inconsistent course with reference to the Free Pipe bill, and in "rising to explain" he only makes a worse of a position that, for a man of honor, was bad enough at first. With your permission, therefore, Messrs. Editors, I desire to analyze the Major's "card," a little just to show how much error he has crowded into a small space.

He first enters the plea that it is not a crime to change one's opinion when subsequent facts show the error that has been first made. Certainly not; it is the part of a wise man to listen to reason; but unfortunately for his case the Major cites, as a reason for his conversion, an illustration that is not unsupported by the facts. In substance he states, that since he first looked into the matter, and was supposed to be favorable to a Free Pipe bill, that "rights of way have recently been obtained outside the city, from the Allegheny river to the Connellsville railroad, and another route surveyed from Freeport to the same road, besides a mammoth line projected from the oil regions to Philadelphia." These facts made him change his views because he felt sure, the pipe line (meaning the Columbia Conduit Company), would run the oil through Pittsburgh instead of having it refined here. Now the worthy Major only tells half the truth here. He knows, as well as the writer, that these rights of way referred to were procured a long time since, and that they were not bought in the interest of the Columbia Conduit Company. If he had half the shrewdness he is accredited with, he would see that these rights of way were secured, evidently, under the supposition that the Free Pipe bill would be defeated: else why would parties purchase at enormous expense that which if a Free Pipe bill was in force could be had for little or nothing.

The defeat of a Free Pipe bill would render competition with any established line, less likely give a monopoly to an established Pipe Line and so make these rights of way valuable; but the success of a Free Pipe bill renders them of no account, as the market is then open to all comers. The fact is, the Major only uses this argument because the only possible Pipe Lines to take the oil from Pittsburgh, as a ruse to cover the real reason for his sudden change of views. There is something more substantial than that, which led to his conversion, and the public will see it at the time of Schamberg's conviction, that his case had many extenuating circumstances, and the defendant should not have a heavy sentence imposed.

Will Major elucidate another point. There are some people who would appreciate a little knowledge as to how it came that while he plead so pathetically in the Chamber of Commerce in delay on the resolutions reendorsing the Pipe bill, and urged that on the ground that he was the only Refiner present, and assigned as a reason that he wanted both sides to have a hearing—that he yet strenuously opposed the Free Pipe bill before the Legislature, members of the Refiners' Association, who were in an adjoining room, waiting to be received. Did he not desire delay in order that the opponents of a Free Pipe bill might get the advantage at Harrisburg on the impression created by his representative that the majority of the Refiners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce men opposed the bill.

The Major's memory seems also to have been defective in another little matter. In the Chamber of Commerce he took occasion to say that Mr. Wm. Warden, of his firm, had not been in Harrisburg opposing the bill, and was not there to tell the Chamber that Mr. John A. Warden was in Harrisburg opposing the bill, and that this latter gentleman represented the firm—which he is a member thereof or an employe, the writer is not prepared to say.

Along with other reasons, also, Messrs. Editors, I would like to know from the Major something concerning that proposed Pipe Line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. I have taken some trouble to inquire about this, and I fear that the line only exists in his florid imagination, or is it the line that can be built under authority of that omnibus charter already in existence, for a line to the seaboard.

I would also like to call the Major's attention to another point. There is a well founded impression among refiners and others who have watched his course that the real reason for his pronounced horror of the Free Pipe bill, is a close friendship with the Pennsylvania Railroad. This connection is demonstrated pretty clearly; first by the fact that he was so urgent for the Refiner's Association to defer action on the Pipe bill, until he received a proposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad; and second, by the fact that he proposed to bring a representative of the Railroad Company into the meeting as a representative having authority from Philadelphia to be present in an official capacity.

Now Messrs. Editors, in conclusion,—for I have already trespassed too much upon your space—I would like to make a kindly suggestion to the Major—that as he *has* "risen to explain," he will not confine his explanation to such a brief compass as his card to which I have referred, but keep "on the explain."

FOR THE PIPE BILL.

Fare Reduced.

Only $8 to Philadelphia by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, "Short Line." See advertisement.

Familiar as Household Words.

To those who understand the art of dressing fashionably the name of Thomas Scandrett is a synonym for perfect neatness of fit in suits, and it only becomes necessary to remind all such that now as ever nothing is found at his establishment but the choicest qualities and latest styles of cloths, cassimeres, overcoatings and vestings. In imported goods, his house stands without a rival, for elegant, fashionable and desirable patterns. Of American manufacture, he has the very finest, neatest and latest styles. Gentlemen, therefore, who desire to surpass in the charms of dress and wish